[THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1309.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 13, 1767.

Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	16	11	after 6 57	before 6	Laſt & next Wedneſday 8 in the Afternoon.
FRIDAY	17	12	6 56	6	
SATURDAY	18	1	6 55	6	
SUNDAY	19	2	6 54	6	
MONDAY	20	2	6 53	6	
TUESDAY	21	3	6 52	6	
WEDNESDAY	☾	3	6 51	6	

Days 10h. 6m. long, the 4th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour——	19s. od.	Pork	70s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	3s. od.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 10d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 2s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	5os.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood ☞	40s. od.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto ☞	26s. od

TO BE LET, for one Year from the firſt Day of May next, the Exchange Houſe, at the lower End of Broad-Street; the Rent may be known, by inquiring at the Town-Clerk's Office. 8—

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,

On Wedneſday the 24th of February next, will be ſold, at public Vendue, or by the Subſcribers at private Sale any Time before;

THE Corner Houſe and Lot of Ground where Mr. Kirby now lives, oppoſite to St. Paul's Chapel.

On the next Day the 25th, will be ſold, The Houſe with the Five-Alley, and three Lots of Ground, where Mr. Campbel now lives.———The ſame Day will alſo be ſold,

The Houſe and Lot of Ground adjoining to the ſaid Five-Alley, by SYNTYCHE BYDDER, WILLIAM WEAVER, DANIEL BYDDER, } Execu's. to Rich. Bydder, Dece.

8 12

THE LOAN OFFICERS for the City and County of New-York, give Notice to all Perſons indebted to their Office, That agreeable to an Act of this Colony, the laſt Payment on their reſpective Mortgages, both Principal and Intereſt, becomes due the Third Tueſday in April next, and that if the Monies are not paid within twenty-two Days after the ſaid Tueſday, the Law directs that the Premiſes, ſhall in the Evening of the ſaid Day, be publicly advertiſed for Sale, and be ſold on the laſt Tueſday in May. The Loan Officers therefore earneſtly entreat every one concerned, not to put them to the diſagreeable Neceſſity of publiſhing their Houſes or Lands for Sale, as they will ſtrictly adhere to the Intent and Meaning of the Law.

N. B. Attendance will be given at the Houſe of Theodorus Van Wyck.

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT, THEOD. VAN WYCK, } Loan Officers.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1768. 8 11

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now in the Gaol of Goſhen in Orange County, committed as a Runaway, a well ſet Negro Man who calls himſelf James Gale, ſays he came from Judge Horſmanden, is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and is ſuppoſed to be about 23 Years of Age: He has a large Scar acroſs his Noſe, ſeveral on his right Temple and Head, a large Bump on his Forehead reſembling a Bile, and has ſcabby Shins: He has on an oldiſh Shirt, ruffled at the Boſom, an old blue Broadcloth Coat, on which are ſeveral Sorts of Buttons, a green lapell'd Waiſtcoat with white Batks, a Pair of Oil dreſſed Sheep-Skin Leather Breeches, pretty good Stockings and Shoes, and a middling good Caſtor Hat.——The Owner may have him on Application to the Subſcriber, and paying Charges.

8 11 JOHN HUDSON, S. Sheriff.

To be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of March next, at twelve o'clock, or at private ſale any time before, by the ſubſcriber;

ONE Moiety or half part of all the eſtate in company with Caleb Lawrence, conſiſting of three lots of land fronting Orange-ſtreet 59 feet, one of them 129 feet deep, the others about 166 feet long, joining Rider's-ſtreet, commodiouſly ſituated on Golden-hill in the center of the city of New-York; with three good dwelling houſes fronting ſaid Orange-ſtreet, a ciſtern and pump in the yard, a garden back; and a noted brew-houſe 90 feet long, a good copper, a fine malt-cellar, a kill-houſe, and two ſtables;—alſo one other lot 26 feet broad and 66 long, with a pump and room for wood, convenient for the brew-houſe: The articles to be ſeen at the time of ſale; a title indiſputable will be given by J. S.

Youth is extremely addicted to pleaſure, becauſe it is moſt capable and moſt ſenſible of it, and where we are moſt apt to be tranſported, there we are moſt apt to tranſgreſs. TILLOTSON.

IN our inquiry concerning the entertainments of the Stage, we have proceeded ſo far as to point out ſome of the miſchievous effects of the love of pleaſure. We have already ſeen her triumphing over thoſe principles by which the conduct of mankind ought to be governed—we have ſeen her ſervile ſons ſacrificing their reaſon at her ſhrine, while ſhe herſelf appeared clothed with the ſpoils of virtue, religion and conſcience.

Nor did we ſtop here; for I have ventured to hold up the *Play-Houſe* as the nurſery of Pleaſure, and the prolific parent of theſe evils.—Much yet remains, to follow this paſſion thro' all its ſecret and intricate windings; and to trace the flowry paths thro' which it leads to deſtruction. The religious man, I truſt needs not a monitor to inform him of the fatal influence of pleaſure; as he knows himſelf and is intimately acquainted with his own heart, he cannot but be ſenſible how deeply this paſſion ſtrikes at the root of all religion—nor is a man of this character, an unattentive obſerver of the conduct of others; in which he daily finds melancholy evidence of this truth. He may and does ſet it down as certain, that there never was, nor ever can be a union between religion, and a prevailing love of worldly pleaſure. The one is converſant with *ſpiritual* objects, the other is alltogether *ſenſual*—the one keeps in view the things of *Eternity*, the other thoſe of *Time*. In ſhort, the one is *light* and the other *darkneſs*; between which, as well in a ſpiritual, as a natural ſenſe, the records of unerring truth declare there can be no communion or fellowſhip.

And is it then a matter of no conſequence, to which of theſe claſſes we belong?—Where is the hardy wretch that dare avow this indifference, and ſay with Gallio, that in *Principle* he careth for none of theſe things? Should there be any found, who dare proclaim this aſſertion, I believe they would not only ſhock the ears of all that hear them, but, in the hour of ſerious recollection, would ſhudder at their own impiety.

Now, notwithſtanding this would evidently be the caſe, yet how many are there, who in *practice* make the impious declaration that they are actuated by this ſpirit of indifference?—a conduct purſued, which tends to carry us off from virtue and religion affords a ſad teſtimony of this truth. Perhaps indeed, the firſt ſteps that lead to this retrogradation from the ways of virtue are not much attended to, the progreſs to ſin being generally gradual, riſing from the leſs to the higher ſtages of it. At firſt we yield the rein to one paſſion, but not without frequent checks to reſtrain her—For a while we are ſenſible of her irregular ſallies, as well as of the effects they have upon us, and therefore cannot ſubmit to them without pain and remorſe: By and by this remorſe wears off; the conſcience becomes dead, and according to the Apoſtle's expreſſion *is ſeared as it were with a hot iron*—Then, the paſſion which before we thought was under command, takes the lead; and we can no longer direct or regulate it's motions.

This natural growth and progreſs of the power of our paſſions when indulged, and the manner in which the mind is gradually brought under their ſubjection, ſeems to point out the reaſon why mankind do not generally ſtrike out at firſt in the high road of vice. There are many conqueſts to be made over conſcience before this can be done; or at leaſt it is neceſſary, firſt to lull her a ſleep, that her admonitions may be ſilenced. By the gentle ſtill voice of pleaſure, this is to be effected, and not by the immediate alarming efforts of high-handed wickedneſs. This part of the work brings up the dread arrear of life with a redoubled weight of guilt; when they are fitted to ſuſtain the burden with greater eaſe, and ſcarely *feel* what at firſt would have made them *tremble*.

Is it to be wondred at then, that ſo many ſet out early in life for pleaſure?—She wears ſuch a fair appearance, and ſo far conceals the dark abyſs of miſery, to which ſhe leads her votaries, that they do not ſee their danger. Their conſciences yielding to her ſoft impreſſions, feel little or no ſhock, nor do they ſee the hidden things of diſhoneſty or deceit there. They don't imagine their neighbour is injured, or indeed, affected by their conduct; nay they find perhaps a ſpirit of candour and probity kept up and maintained in their own breaſts; and relying upon theſe favourable circumſtances, they raſhly conclude that all's well, and that they are in no danger; whereas in truth, the danger principally lies in what they ſuppoſe to be their ſecurity: For the concluſion that pleaſures are not dangerous becauſe we don't find them immediately ſtrike at the principles of common probity, is a moſt fallacious one; and if pleaſure was not covered with this diſguiſe, we ſhould ſee its remoter tendencies with unobſtructed eaſe, and not ſo readily yield ourſelves up captives to it's preſent charms.

Let it be remembered however, that tho' pleaſure does not immediately deſtroy our ſentiments of probity, nor make us act a mean or diſhonourable part in our commerce with mankind; yet it muſt very deeply enter into that part of our character which affects our *piety* towards the ſupreme Being—may we not ſoon become *lovers of pleaſure more than lovers of God?* Is not this the motto inſcribed upon the arms ſhe bears?

There are few that mix often in ſcenes of amuſement, who do not find themſelves growing habitually indiſpoſed to meditation and retirement. Without theſe, piety muſt ſtand a poor chance in the world. *Meditation* is neceſſary that we may examine our hearts, and learn our true internal characters; and *retirement* is not only neceſſary to meditation, but at times is proper to detach us from the vain parade of life, and to make reflection ſweet and agreeable to us. But the man of pleaſure is ſhut out from all this, his courſe of life, therefore muſt have an unfriendly aſpect upon piety, and at leaſt cannot but terminate in its utter extinction.

Should then this circumſtance once form a part of his character, how can he ſay to himſelf *hitherto I will go and no further?* The principle of piety being gone, where is his guard?—muſt it not therefore be eſſential to the happineſs of youth, that they maintain their ground againſt the advances of pleaſure, and is not the well-being of ſociety concerned in this important part of their conduct?

Come then my fellow youth (for I am one myſelf) let us unite in a reſolution to ſtand our ground againſt the allurements of the Theatre. Here we have an opportunity of atchieving a conqueſt that will do honour to us, and methinks our ambition cannot but kindle at the proſpect. I know ſeveral young Gentlemen, as well as ſome young Ladies of the firſt families amongſt us, that are determined not to go to a Play; and if we all had the ſame fortitude and public ſpirit, the Play-houſe would ſoon be abandoned. By ſuch a ſtep we ſhould recommend ourſelves to ſome of the wiſeſt and beſt men among us, who have ſet us the example. If a conſiderable number of our young Gentlemen and Ladies, were to refrain from going to the Play, it would ſoon become ſo unfaſhionable to be there, that others, out of mere delicacy would forbear to go; and this branch of ſupport being taken away, I ſuſpect that the Play-houſe could not long ſupport itſelf from the middle-aged and grey-headed. They would ſoon bluſh themſelves out of countenance, and whatever the ſecret inclinations of ſome of them might be, ſhame itſelf would make them give up. Let us then have the glory of ſuppreſſing the Play-houſe, by a firm and perſevering example in diſcouraging it—If we obtain this conqueſt, only ſo far as it concerns ourſelves, it will make us ſuperior to many other pleaſures, which the Play-houſe would be a means of preparing and fitting us for.

PHILANDER.

New-York, the 30th Jan. 1768.

Erratum, in Philander's *laſt, for* Loginus, *read* Longinus.

QUEBEC, December 31.

Several Burglaries have lately been committed in this City, and particularly one on Friday Night last, in the House of Mr. George Hipps, from which was stole upwards of Ninety Pounds, Halifax Currency: The Perpetrators of which have not yet been discovered.

PROVIDENCE, (in Rhode-Island) January 9.

A Gentleman from Killingly informs, that a Gang of Villains has just been discovered there, who have counterfeited great Numbers of Dollars and Pistareens. Fifteen of them are taken into Custody, and Endeavours are using to secure the others.—Their Business was conducted under Ground, at a subterraneous Habitation provided for that Purpose, in the Woods near that Place.—On their Examination before a Magistrate, one of them confessed, that 100 Dollars were to have been left at his House the Night after they were discovered, and another of the Confederates was to set off the next Morning for Providence, in order to put them off. The Person immediately concerned in making the Money says, he came from Cawaas, on Connecticut River, where he was hired by the Gang, and that he left another Nest of them at that Place.

Jan. 16. By Capt. Tredwell, from Charlestown in South-Carolina, we learn, that some Differences having arose between the Merchants there, and Mr. Moore, Collector of the Customs for that Port, relative to Fees, &c. he had left the Place, and gone to Georgia, from whence he proposed embarking for England.

Jan. 23. From Killingly we are advised, that of the Number of Persons lately apprehended there, on Suspicion of contreseiting Dollars and Pistareens, only two are detained in Costody, upon whom it is thought, the Charge may be proved, and that they will meet with their Deserts.

By a Gentleman who arrived here Yesterday from Nantucket, which place he left on Wednesday last, we learn, that an Indian confined in Goal there had found means to murder his Fellow-prisoner, in a most cruel and deliberate manner.—They arrived at Nantucket some time ago, with two other Indians, in a whaling Sloop (as mentioned in No 1297 of this Journal) and some Disputes having arose between them at Sea, upon their arrival, in deciding the Quarrel, two of their Ship mates were killed, for which they were committed to Goal.

Captain Joseph Crawford, from this Port, is arrived at Surinam, in 32 Days Passage: Five Days after he left this Place, he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he was obliged to throw twelve of his Horses overboard.

Broad-Street, Feb. 1, 1768.

Scrivener's Office, &c.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN the Enemy on every Side oppress'd the valiant Knight Sir *Hudibras*, thus he spoke.

" *But what could single Valour do*
" *Against so numerous a Foe?*
" *Yet much he did, indeed too much*
" *To be believ'd, where the Odds were such;*
" *But one against a Multitude,*
" *Is more than Mortal can make good.*"

By this respectful Address, most sincerely I assure you; at a Time when pondering over excessive hard Fortune; labyrinthed in Difficulties so severe that Pen cannot well describe, or the strongest Idea form; denied the Exercise of that Profession, to which at a great Expence I was regularly bred; (the natural Resourse, and most visible Means to which an unfortunate Man can fly for Subsistance) *dire Necessity*, the Mother of Invention, pointed to me the Plan of this *Office*, in which it has been my constant Study to extend the Utility thereof, by every Service that could possibly derive, from the Retention of a small Spark of that inestimable Gem, *Education*, added to some Knowledge of Men and Things, by dear bought Experience acquired; without which, in all Probability, long e're this, I must have been miserably wretched; an Example, well worthy the Notice of Youth in general, and give them duly to consider, with what studious Care they should apply themselves to the Education bestowed by their much-to-be honoured Parents, and fast Friends; for however great the Views in Life may be, no one can fortell what may hang pendant over him. There was a Time, when I myself had as little Reason to expect the severe Fate I have met with, as almost any other; but lured with false Pleasures, and by mistaken Notions, (as a Man bewildered in the Night) lost the sure Path, and had nearly plunged into utter Perdition.

It is well known, that such my earnest Endeavours, to establish this *Office* for general Good, have been interrupted by frequent and cruel Insults on my Person, and little Property; Schemes laid by the evil-minded and invidious, to prejudice me in the Opinion of those, who might otherwise have lent their assisting Hand; hard, indeed, it is, and very essential Reasons I have to remark, how seemingly inconsistent with the Fundamentals both of *Law* and *Equity*, to arrest the *Liberty* of any Person whatever, for four Times the real Debt, upon a meer say so; with great Deference, it must be productive of many Evils, besides giving the malicious and worthless Man, an Opportunity to distress the honest and well-meaning, in the highest Degree: By the Laws of *England* (in that Case made perpetual) Arrests are not to be upon any Process, unless Oath be made of the true Debt, (see the Statute of the 12th of Geo. I. c. 29, and others, down to the 6th of Geo. II. c. 14.) to solicit the suing of any Man, or to load him with Expences, which on the least Notice (if not of himself) by some kind Friend might be avoided, savours of great Prejudice, and ill becomes the Character of any other than the *Clifford's Inn Lawyer*, who *Farquhar* in his *Twin Rivals* thus describes; " Thou art the Worm and Maggot of " the Law, bred in the bruised and rotten Parts, and now " art nourished on the same Corruption that produced thee. " The *English* Law, as planted first, was like the *English* Oak, " shooting its spreading Arms around, to shelter all that " dwelt beneath its Shade. But now whole Swarms of Caterpillars, like you, hang in such Clusters upon every " Branch, that the once thriving Tree now sheds infectious " Vermin on our Heads." To run a Man through, or knock him down behind his Back, is much more generous; for peradventure, there may End his earthly Woes. For my Part, from the Time my Misfortuues first began, I determined to bear every additional Affliction with true Fortitude, in humble Hopes, from a due Sense, and hearty Sorrow for the Cause which laid me open thereto, that I might excite the Compassion of *him*, who alone can give real Comfort to the distressed. This Resolve, has hitherto borne me up against every Effort, and been the most effective Remedy to heal the Wounds I have received, both in Body and Mind; Still! with great Propriety it may be urged, that to spurn at, and despise, or any Way wantonly to injure the oppressed, is contrary to the common Dictates of Reason; contrary to Humanity, and the total Characteristick of Men; but above all, diametrically opposite to the express Commands of the *Supreme*, by whose great and numberless Examples, we are strictly taught " *to do Justice*, and to *love Mercy*," When *Justice* be done the greatest Delinquent, and the End thereby visibly answered, *Mercy*, with Encouragement *(not Persecution)* should be shown; for why, the very best will stand in Need of *Mercy*, at that awful Day, which is yet to come; besides! Is it not traduced to us, in Words of so striking a Nature; that, " *When the Wicked Man turneth away from his* " *Wickedness that he hath committed, and doth that which is law-* " *ful and right, he shall save his Soul alive.*" Nay! in this transitory Life, the same Law, which inflicts Punishment on the Offender, abhors and will punish a Retort. Other strong Inferences I could draw from this weighty Subject, but considering, the almost daily Lessons so learnedly enforced, by those able and reverend Pastors, who fill the different Houses of *divine Worship*, in this *respectable* City, the Presumption would be rather unpardonable; greatly to the Peace and Happiness of the Community in general would it add, if every Man's Business were made his own, *and* before he lavishly expounds on the Defects in his Neighbour, take especial Care, consciously to examine himself.

For the Misdemeanor wherewith I was charged, sore has been the Punishment (*that* the first Instance) and, again say, " Let him who bears the most obdurate Heart, with his " Breast embowel'd of Compassion, lay his Hand thereon, and " draw the smallest Likeness, to what he must feel, who was " truly born and bred a Gentleman, to undergo the most " painful Exile, not for any Act deriving from base Princi- " ples, but mere Misconduct, to which Men above the Com- " monalty, are prone, that seldom fails to bring on, some " or other the most fatal Consequence; oft Times that of " *Necessity*; *which*, caused me to do, what I should other- " wise have been greatly asham'd of. I say, in a floating " Prison, full of Wretchedness, and Misery, for twelve Weeks " pent up with Wretches of the most hideous Cast; some " with horrid Imprecarions calling on their *Maker*, to shower " down his utmost Vengeance upon them; others with the " most dejected Countenance bemoaning their unhappy Fate, " and others expiring for Want of the most common Neces- " sary, (not even, one extra Drink of Water to relieve,) " calling on *the great Saviour of the World for Mercy*; and " no sooner their Breath had left them, but, with Limbs dis- " torted by the Agonies of Death, their Skeleton-like Bo- " dies were launched naked into the Sea, without any the " least Ceremony. Thus, with every other imaginable Hor- " ror, to be drove from my native Country, from a dear and " only *Child*, the Relict of a tender Mother, one of the best " of Wives, in the best of Women, was in itself sufficient " to drive even beyond Despair; add thereto, the then stag- " nated Affection of an elder only *Brother*; lost to every " Friend and Acquaintance; in a Manner rendered abortive " to Society; liable to those many unkind Insults I have " experienced, and dependent under every Vicissitude of hard " Fortune, on I know not whom, in a strange Country, to " save me from the utmost Distress." Sufficient surely! to chill the Blood of the most perfidious Enemy to Mankind; and pronounce the great Contrariety in denying a Fellow-Creature, thus circumstanced, the *Liberty* to exercise his natural Profession; as it must subject him to every Ill, nor can it surely come within the Construction of any Law whatever; for if a Man be reputed bad, he who comes to him, comes with his Eyes open, and is checked from risquing his immediate Property; nor can it be any *Paradox* to the nicest *wou'd be* unspotted Character Connoisseurs, " That a bad Man may " be capable of giving good Advice," any more than Humanity directs them, even to think, " That it is ever too late " for him to amend and reform." Similar to *Shakespear's* Words, " He who loses his good *Name*, loses his *all* indeed;" but I, if possible, have lost more than my *all*, for my Tongue is tied, my Hands, and all that is so essentially dear to me, are bound with Case-hardened Shackles, which none at present *can*, or *will break*; *unless it should please the high Representative of my offended Sovereign, that most noble Prince, who bears the dignified Crown of* Great-Britain; *always ready to hear, and to aleviate the Grievance of his most menial Subject.*—Situate as I am, at these difficult Times, to *you* my Friends the *Public*, I earnestly sue for a Continuance of your kind *Aid* and *Protection*, upon the most firm Assurance, that I will presevere in my Endeavours to serve *you*, on all Occasions, so far as ever in my Power! That my *Conduct*, *Integrity*, and *Diligence*, shall vie with each other! That the most *profound Secrecy*, even in trivial Matters, shall for the future be most strictly observed. *And* when *dear Liberty*, the *hereditary Right*, and much boasted *Pageant* of a *Britain* shall revert, *and* I can with inward Satisfaction declare, "I HAVE FOUND THAT WHICH WAS LOST," None shall be more ready, (without *Fee*, or *Reward*,) to serve the indigent, than *him*, who now most truly subscribes himself,

The Publick's grateful, much devoted,
and very obedient Servant,
JOHN COGHILL KNAPP,
Attorney at Law *de B. R.*

*** Mr. KNAPP's *Journal*, at shortest, from *October* 1762, will be published so soon as *Opportunity* and *Finances* will admit, wherein all Favours, &c. will be particulary set forth, as well as his Reasons for not going to *Montreal* in 1764.

[*The Money accompanied this to pay for its Insertion.*]

Never by tumbler through the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all and touching none,
POPE.

AS Mr. C. S. has been pleased to undertake the solution of our two Queries, in your paper; we think ourselves bound, gratefully to acknowledge the favour he design'd us; but humbly conceive, with respect to query first, that the ingenious Gentleman's distinction between the " quantity and duration of punishment," is so far from removing the difficulty, that it's but asserting the same inconsistency: his arguments may be thus stated.

Every sin deserves an infinite duration of punishment.

Ergo, Every sin is an infinite evil.

Every sin deserves a degree of punishment adiquate to its malignity.

Ergo, Every sin is finite.——For if we suppose different sins punish'd with different " degrees" of misery, and suppose (as we must) that the " quantity of punishment" is proportioned to each crime, we cannot suppose any sin an infinite evil, without confounding ideas, incompatible with each other.——In his reply to query second, he asserts, that " Adam and Eve, when they fell, had a true knowledge of God;" (if by when, he means before, we grant it) But it was insufficient to produce a " persevering love" towards him; true, but that does not affect the present question, which has no reference to perseverance. His second assertion, that the " Devils still have a true knowledge of God," wants proof. His third, that a " moral taste, or relish for holiness is necessary to produce divine love" " appears unintelligible to us, as we cannot think it possible (in the present case) to make a proper distinction" between a " moral taste or relish" and love. He further observes, that " a person may have a true knowledge of any art, or science, and yet have no love, but a hatred and disgust to it." If this is granted it proves nothing, there are many things we will allow, of which we can have a true knowledge, and still bear no love toward them: we did not suppose that a knowledge of every object, produced a love towards it: But we supposed the present object different from all others, and perhaps no simile can be brought, applicable to the present purpose.

As Mr. C. S. has many more arguments in reserve, we are encouraged to hope he will favour us with them, as those publish'd appear to us not so " satisfactory" as he imagin'd, or we could wish. O & B

To the PRINTER.

AS in these Times of general Difficulty and Distress, it is the Duty of each Individual to contribute his Mite to the Public Service; and as the Want of a circulating Medium among us is a general Complaint, and several Schemes have been proposed to remedy the Evil, and none that I know of yet fully concluded upon, I desire you will in your next Paper insert the following

Scheme to help the City in this Time of Distress.

LET the Corporation have 100,000 Pounds in Notes of Hand, issued on the Credit of the Corporation from 5 l. to 10 l. and let the same out at Interest for 20 Years, at 5 per Cent. the Person who hires 100 l. to pay the first Year 5 Pounds Principal in Notes of the same he took, and 5 Pound Interest in Specie, and the second Year 5 l. Principal in Notes and £. 4—15—0 Interest in Specie, and so in Proportion for the whole Time, when the Notes will be all sunk, and the Interest in Specie will be £. 52500-0-0. Tho' it is supposed the whole will not be let out to Loan in one Year, yet if the Specie paid in for Interest should be again let out to be paid in Specie, at 4 per Cent. or at 3½ per Cent. yearly, it will no Doubt make up the Deficiency so as to leave in the Corporation's Hands at the Expiration of the Term, not less than 50,000 l. in Specie, which will be a noble Fund to help out with the heavy Expence the Corporation is yearly obliged to stand under, and a Part of it may be used to encourage the Poor in manufacturing, &c. Quere, Is it not a Pity in this distressing Time, that the Corporation should not embrace the Opportunity of doing something of this Nature, rather then by omitting it, to leave the Advantage to a Number of able Gentlemen, who would vastly enrich themselves by the Undertaking, which it is said they intend to execute?

NEW-YORK, February 4.

By a written Account from Richmond County on Staten-Island, and by a Gentleman who brought it, and was himself a Sharer in the Calamity, we are acquainted with the following Scene of Distress, viz.

On Thursday Night, the 28th January, between 7 and 8 o'Clock, the Weather extremely cold, and the Ground cover'd with Snow,—the following Persons went from the Blazing Star, in New-Jersey, to cross the Ferry to Staten-Island, (the Wind being moderate and fair, and the Passage judged to be very safe) viz. Mr. *William Cornelius George*, supposed to belong to Rhode-Island; and *Col. Kalb*, a German Gentleman; both lately arrived at Philadelphia from London. Mr. *Robert French*, lately arrived at Philadelphia from St. Kitts. Mr. *John Kidd*, of Philadelphia, Merchant. *John Thomson*, (who has a Wooden Legg) Stage Driver. *William Bury*, and a *Lad*, belonging to the Ferry, (the Lad was lately Cabin Boy to a Ship from London to New-York, where he left the Ship, alledging that the Captain had misused him). A *Negro Man*, belonging to Mr. Newry of the Jersies, and a *Negro Man*, belonging to Mr. Provoost of this City, in all 9 Persons, and 4 Horses. As they were crossing the Ferry in a Scow, a violent Wind suddenly arose at N. W. whereby they were driven a considerable Way down the River, and ashore on a Mud Bank,

18 where the Scow was half fill'd with Water; but as it was impracticable to land at that Place, they were obliged to put off again, and in their Efforts to gain the Land, broke two of their Oars, and were ſoon driven, aſhore upon a ſmall Marſh Iſland, in the Mouth of the Fiſh-Kill Creek, about half a Mile diſtant from the Ferry-Houſe, where the Scow immediately fill'd, and the People and Horſes were obliged to get out. The Mud was ſo ſoft, that the Men ſunk in it to near the upper Part of the Thigh, and were not able to pull out their Feet, without lying down on the Water and Mud, and aſſiſting with their Hands; but with great Difficulty they at laſt all got to the higheſt Part of the Marſh: The poor lame Man was render'd more helpleſs, by breaking his Wooden Leg. Three Horſes not being able to diſengage themſelves from the Mud, ſtuck there and periſh'd. The People on their ſmall Portion of Marſh, deep cover'd with Snow, had not the leaſt Shelter from the freezing Blaſts of the Wind, nor could they make themſelves be heard by the People on Shore, the Wind being againſt them. They had no other Reſourſe than to huddle as cloſe together and give themſelves as much Motion as poſſible. It was then about 9 o'Clock, the Boy ſoon gave out and ſunk down, but the Men took him up, ſhook him, and did all they could to exerciſe and heat him; but at about Eleven he expired. At one o'Clock, Mr. *George*, who had till then ſeem'd to bear up as well as any of them, began to faulter, and notwithſtanding the beſt Aſſiſtance his Fellow-Sufferers could give him, he expired at about three o'Clock, —the Reſt lived out the dreadful Night, and at laſt, almoſt quite ſpent and hopeleſs, at about nine o'Clock in the Morning, were diſcover'd and with proper Help, for they had all nearly loſt the Uſe of their Limbs, they were carried to Mr. Merſereau's, and all poſſible Care taken of them. *Col. Kalb*, after taking off his Boots immediately put his Feet in cold Water, where he held them near half an Hour, during which he took ſome Refreſhment, and then went to Bed and ſlept ſoundly till the Afternoon: And he was the only Perſon that eſcaped without Hurt. The Reſt ſat up round the Fire, and are terribly froſt bitten; it is fear'd they will all loſe their Toes, and that the Feet and Legs of ſome are in Danger; an Ear of one of the Negroes ſeems entirely periſh'd. Mr. *French*, Mr. *Kidd*, *John Thomſon*, *Wm. Bury*, and the two Negroes, when this Account came away, were at Mr. Merſereau's Ferry-Houſe, oppoſite to the Blazing Star, unable to travel. The two dead Bodies were carried to the ſame Place for interment; the Coroner's Inqueſt having firſt ſat on them, Mr. *George*, (ſaid to be a Man of good Family and Fortune) was buried on Sunday laſt, with proper Solemnity. His Effects are in the Hands of the Coroner, till claimed by his Friends. *Col. Kalb*, proceeded on his Journey, and arrived here on Monday laſt.——The Horſes belong'd to Mr. Merſereau.

Saturday laſt the Ship Felix, Capt. Miller, arrived here in 12 Weeks and 3 Days from Cork.—— The 13th of December ſpoke with the Nelly of Glaſgow, from Maryland, 12 Days out,—The 20th of January ſpoke with Capt. Patten, from Jamaica for Boſton, in Lat. 37. Long. 69.--The next Day ſpoke with the Sloop Harlequin, Capt. Lane, from Madeira for New-York, then out 59 Days, and ſhort of Proviſion, who told him, if he did not get in ſoon, he would bear away for the Weſt-Indies.

Many Horſes having been ſtole in Pennſylvania within a few Months paſt, they got Intelligence lately, that ſeveral had been ſold cheap at Whippany and Acquackonock in the Jerſies, which were ſuppoſed to be ſtole, whereupon a Man from Bucks-County went thither a few Days ago, and found and recovered one that had been ſtolen from him, and 'tis ſuppoſed others might do the ſame.

At a ſtated Meeting of the Society on Monday laſt, the following Premiums, as adjudged by the Committee, were ordered to be paid.

James Vautie, for erecting a Stocking Loom, £.10.
George Fretag, Do. 10.
Peter Chapell, the greateſt Number of Pairs of Wove Stockings for the Year 1767; 292 Pair £.10.
Stephanus Hunt, (Weſt-Cheſter County) for the greateſt Number of Bee-Hives kept over laſt Seaſon, Twenty-two, £.12.

The Proof relating to the Cheeſe was incomplete.

A fine Piece of Linen being ſhewn to the Society, which was ſpun by a young Lady of this City, It was ordered that a Medal be preſented to her, as an Encourager of Frugality and Induſtry.

Several Propoſals for Premiums, and the Encouragement of Manufactures were conſidered, and referred to a Committee of Ten Gentlemen, who are to meet at Bolton and Sigell's, on Tueſday the 9th Inſt. at 6 in the Evening, and to report to next ſtated Meeting. Any Propoſals on this Subject, are deſired to be ſent to the Secretary, or delivered in to the Committee,

It is expected that all the Members of the Society will ſtrictly adhere to their Engagements againſt eating Lamb before the firſt of May next; and it is earneſtly wiſh'd that all others would abſtain from this article, as it would promote Induſtry, and aſſiſt in Clothing our numerous Poor.

On Tueſday the 2d Inſtant, at a full Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, the Report of the Committee appointed to conſider Means for promoting Frugality, Induſtry, and employing our Tradeſmen and Poor, was delivered, approved of, and Directions given for carrying the ſame into execution.

Two Ships and 3 Brigs for Ireland, 3 Brigs for Nevis, New-Orleans, and So. Carolina, 1 Schooner Antigua, and 4 Sloops for So. Carolina; St. Thomas's, St. Euſtatia, and Dominica,—in all 13, ſailed Yeſterday from this Port.

On Saturday Evening, about eight o'Clock, as William Gray, a Lad, an Apprentice to the Printer of this Paper, and John Philip Howſe, an honeſt poor induſtrious Man, of a Character remarkably inoffenſive, were paſſing the Door of one Travillian, a public Houſe-keeper, near Mr. Bardwin's, Tavern, in the Fields, they were aſſaulted in the Street, by one Smith, a Soldier, belonging to the Artillery, who came out of Travillian's Houſe, ſeemingly in Drink, having a Stick in one Hand, and a Sword in the other, or under his Arm: He firſt aſſaulted the Lad, and ſtruck him ſeveral Blows with the Stick, till he broke it over him,—who then ſeeing the Sword, ran off, and took Shelter in the Houſe of the ſaid John Philip Howſe,—who by that Time was come up, and was alſo aſſaulted by the Soldier, who ſtruck him ſeveral Times with the Sword: He attempted to expoſtulate, and aſked, why he who had no Knowledge or Concern with the Soldier, was ſo abuſed by him? But the Blows being continued without Intermiſſion, he alſo ran off to his own Houſe, which was hard by for Shelter; the Soldier purſued him ſo cloſely, that he thruſt in the naked Sword, and partly entered the Houſe himſelf, before the Door could be ſhut. He continued clamorous and abuſive, till one James M'Ginly, lately from Philadelphia, a Stranger, who was in the Houſe and had a Sword on, perſuaded W. Gray, to whom ſome of the Company alſo gave a Sword for his Defence, to go out with him and endeavour to pacify the Soldier. They accordingly went out together, and perſuaded him to be peaceable, and he and M'Ginly finding they were Countrymen, ſeemed to be reconciled, when William Gray went in and left them, not having ſeen the leaſt Aſſault made by either of them or any other Perſon while he was with them. Whether M'Ginly or any other Perſon was engaged with the Soldier after William Gray left them, or had been engaged with him before he aſſaulted Gray and Howſe, is uncertain: But it ſeems the Soldier, is wounded in both Arms. On Complaint (made it is ſuppoſed on Behalf of the Soldier) James M'Ginly and William Gray were taken up, examined and committed to Gaol, where, for want of Bail M'Ginly now remains, but after lying there three Nights, William Gray was diſcharged Yeſterday, and the Grand Jury have Cognizance of the Aſſault that was made upon him.

[☞ *The above Accident has put it out of the Power of the Printer, to get ready the Supplement, containing, among other Things, the Farmer's ninth Letter, which he intended to publiſh with this Paper, —But it will be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.*]

The great Eclipſe of the Sun on Tueſday the 19th Jan. as mentioned in our Paper of the 21ſt Jan. we find by the Eaſtern Papers, was ſeen at Portſmouth, Boſton, Providence, Newport and New-Haven, very exactly according to Freeman's and ſome other Almanacks. Digits eclipſed 10½.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Inward Entries.

Newry, Smith, from Newry. Phenix, Miller, Cork. Sally, Horwood, Newfoundland. Conway, Campbell, Lisbon. Marlborough, Richards, Virginia. William, Amory, St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARD ENTRIES.

Polly, Daggit, for Halifax. New Bumper, Montſerat. Earl of Chatham, White, and Charlotte, Falmouth. Penſacola Packet, Rogers, Penſacola. Speedwell, Smith, Boſton. Speedwell, Rew, Dublin. Jenny, Mears, Londonderry.

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.

Suky, Troup, to Dublin. Lydia, Haywood, Liverpool. Sally, Wallace, Gibralter. Experiment, Ruſſell, Cork. Hibernia, Henry, Belfaſt. Molly, Mackie, Nevis. Little Bob, Armour, North-Carolina. Sally, Schermerhorne, South-Carolina. Defiance, Tillinghaſt, Rhode-Iſland. Two Brothers, Warner, Rhode-Iſland. Seaflower, Lawton, Rhode-Iſland.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in Wall-Street, now in Poſſeſſion of Mr. Hurſt; alſo, the Houſe in Stone-Street, now in Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Vanderhuyden.

9 12 Inquire of JOHN VAN DER SPIEGEL.

A few Firkins of Choice
IRISH BUTTER,
To be SOLD,
By ROBERT BOYD,
In New-Street, next Door to Mr. Zachariah Sickel's.

IRISH BUTTER,
Of the beſt Quality, fit for Family Uſe,
Juſt imported for SALE, at
William Neilſon's Store,
Likewiſe a Cargo of choice White coarſe Grain Liſbon Salt, on board the Brigantine Conway, at Cruger's-Wharf. 9 12

WANTED to purchaſe for ready Money, within ſix Miles or leſs Diſtance of New-York, a Plantation on navigable Water, with a good ſmall dwelling Houſe, &c. &c. &c.——Whoever this may ſuit, let them inquire of the Printer. 9 12

TO BE LET,

A Good convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with a Pump and Ciſtern in the Yard, ſituate near the Battery.——Inquire of J. HUNT, in the Street next to Cruger's-Wharf. 9 12

WHEREAS the Time is near at Hand, when we are to make Choice of Men to repreſent us, and act in our Stead in the Legiſlative Aſſembly of this Colony; From a deep Senſe of the great Importance of the Choice we are to make, eſpecially at this alarming Criſis, we are determined with the utmoſt Circumſpection to ſcan the Characters, public Conduct, Connections, Situation and Abilities of the Perſons who ſhall appear as Candidates for that ſacred Truſt. And as we have reſolved to make their Qualifications the only Rule of our Choice, we hereby deſire that none of our Acquaintance or others, will ſolicit our Votes or expect to obtain them on any other Conſiderations, than our experimental Knowledge or the beſt Proof the Nature of the Caſe will admit, of the real Worth and Fitneſs of the Candidates for the momentous Concerns that are to be committed to the Charge of our Repreſentatives. And that our Choice at the Time of Election may be entirely free;—we hereby declare that we will not promiſe nor engage our Votes to any Perſon before that Time, when we intend to give them freely, according to our Conſciences & beſt Judgment.

We would earneſtly recommend the ſame Conduct to all the Freeholders and Freemen of this City and Colony, as being of great Conſequence to the Freedom and Propriety of their Choice, and to the Welfare of themſelves and their Country.

A great Number of Freemen and Land-holders, of the City and Province of New-York.

TO BE LET,

BY JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more Years, from the firſt of May next, at a very low Rent, together or ſeparate,—the Dwelling-Houſe, Bake-Houſe, and large Store-Houſe, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 9 12

The Copartnerſhip of
Remſen & Van Alſtyne,
Will expire the firſt of May next:

ALL Perſons therefore whoſe Debts are become due, either on Bond, Note, or Book, are deſired to make immediate Payment, or give undoubted Security for the ſame, or they will be put in Suit.

They have now by them, a general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery, which will be ſold for the Caſh, at prime Coſt. 9 16

New-Brunſwick, 28th Jan. 1768.

THE Subſcriber intending to remove with his Family to Great-Britain, in the Spring, deſires that all thoſe who are indebted to him, will immediately diſcharge their Obligations. And if any Perſons have any Demands upon him, they are deſired to bring them in. He has to diſpoſe of (to be delivered when he embarks, probably the Beginning of May) Two healthy, likely Negro Wenches, one about 29 Years of Age, unmarried,—The other about 24 Years of Age, married, has a very likely Child (a Girl) about 4 Years old, and has had no Children ſince. The Wenches have both had the Small-Pox, and can be recommended from ſeven Years Experience, as ſober, honeſt, good Servants;—alſo, a healthy, likely ſpry made Negro Boy, about 19 Years of Age;—alſo, a very good Horſe and Chair, and ſundry Houſhold Furniture.——For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber, or Capt. William Mercein, within a few Doors of the Coffee-Houſe, in New-York.

9 14 WILLIAM DONALDSON.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, this Evening, being the 4th of Feb. 1768, will be preſented, a TRAGEDY, call'd, The

London Merchant,
Or, the HISTORY of
George Barnwell,

George Barnwell, by Mr. WALL,
Thorowgood, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Uncle, by Mr. ALLYN,
Trueman, by Mr. MORRIS,
Blunt, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Maria, by Miſs HALLAM,
Lucy, by Mrs. HARMAN,
Millwood, by Miſs CHEER,
Singing by Mr. WOOLLS, and Miſs WAINWRIGHT.

To which will be added, a COMEDY, in three Acts, taken from Shakeſpear's Taming of the Shrew, call'd,

Catharine and Petruchio.

Petruchio, by Mr. HALLAM,
Baptiſta, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Hortentio, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Biondello, by Mr. WALL,
Muſick Maſter, by Mr. ALLYN,
Taylor, by Mr. HENRY,
Grumio, by Mr. MORRIS,
Bianca, by Miſs STORER,
Curtis, by Mrs. HARMAN,
Catharine, by Miſs CHEER.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. *Vivant Rex & Regina.*

No Perſon on any Pretence whatſoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

☞ TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINE's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lanſdown at Mr. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre, every Morning from Nine till One, and after three, every Play Night.

☞ Mr. Douglaſs, in the moſt reſpectful Manner, begs Leave to acquaint the Gentleman, who did him the Honour of a Note Yeſterday Morning, deſiring *The Honeſt Yorkſhiremen*, might be ſubſtituted in the Room of *Catharine and Petruchio*, that he could not make the Alteration without diſobliging ſome Gentlemen, at whoſe Requeſt it was given out.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 6s GALLERY, 3s.

1309

POETS CORNER.

Verſes by a Gentleman on his Wedding day, twenty years after marriage, being at Bath with a ſick Wife.

PARENT of health! to thee I awful ſue!
Accept the tribute to thy goodneſs due:
A thankful heart I on thy altar lay;
An offering ſacred to this joyful day.
Thou haſt with growing mercies bleſt my life,
And every mercy crown'd in ſuch a wife:
As Martha, careful, yet as Mary wiſe,
Endu'd with all the gifts that mankind prize.
If cares ariſe, (for who from cares are free?)
My comforters are near, my God, and ſhe;
My troubled mind in prayer finds relief,
My joy ſhe doubles and divides my grief.
Then God of mercy diſſipate my fears,
And heal the much-lov'd clay thy image bears.
Confirm her health; in bleſſing her, bleſs me,
And let the Bath to her Bethesda be.
Heav'n has on earth no greater bliſs in ſtore,
And I none greater, next to heav'n, implore:
Preſerve her then, my God! on earth I aſk no more.

Wants a Place,

A Wet Nurſe with a good Breaſt of new Milk: Inquire of the Printer. 8 11

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman that underſtands all Kinds of Houſe Work, and would undertake the Buſineſs of a Houſe Maid, Nurſe Maid, or any other Family-Buſineſs in Town or Country; and can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 5 8

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,

On Brewer's Wharf, near Beekman's-Slip, have for Sale,

CORDAGE of all ſizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ſhip-chandlery; rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by wholeſale and retale:—Alſo, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread, &c. &c. 5—

TO BE SOLD,

The New BRIGANTINE
THREE SISTERS,
Now lying at Byvanck's Wharf, burthen 110 Tons.—Inquire of
SAMUEL VERPLANK.

New-York, 23d December, 1767. 3—

THE ſubſcriber intending to remove to New-York, in May next, propoſes to ſell on reaſonable terms, two fine lots of land, (advantageouſly ſituate for a gentleman, a merchant, or a tradeſman, in the pleaſant town of Princeton, the dimenſions of each of the ſaid lots being about 55 feet in front and 200 long) with the houſes and improvements on one of them, which lies on the corner of the Hopewell road directly oppoſite to the college, and are as follows, viz. A large houſe two ſtories and a half high, four rooms on a floor with a fire-place in each, all neatly and completely finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole houſe; a ſtable and gardens, a ſmall yard between the garden and the houſe, neatly paved with brick, with a well of excellent water within four feet of the kitchen. The other lot adjoins to Mr. Taylor's, is almoſt oppoſite to the college, and the beſt in the town for any gentleman inclining to build. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. JOHN RAMSEY, merchant, in New-York, near the Fly-market, or to the ſubſcriber in Princeton, and agree upon terms: It will be required, that one quarter of the purchaſe money be paid down, and good ſecurity given for the remainder, for which any reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

7 10 JOHN FORREST.

To be ſold, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in New-York, on the 22d February 1768, at public Sale, to the higheſt Bidder, between the Hours of Eleven and One;

A Lot of Land, ſituate, lying, and being in Dutcheſs County, it being the 4th Part of Lot No. 36, in the Great Nine Partners, and is Lot No. 3, in the Sub-Diviſion, containing 874 and a Quarter Acres of good Wheat Land: On the Lot are five Tenants, two have Leaſes, the others are Tenants at Will; there are a Number of bearing Fruit-Trees, and five Houſes and Barns; it is in a thick ſettled Neighbourhood, Saw and Griſt-Mills near, and good Roads to Poughkeepſie and Fiſh-Kill Landings.—Whoever inclines to purchaſe before the Day of public Sale, may apply to John Dies, in Stone-Street, New-York, who will give an indiſputable Title for the ſame.

7 10 JOHN DIES.

Bromley, 30th of December 1767.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Tract of Land, containing ſeveral Hundred Acres, ſituate in the Township of Bedminſter, and County of Somerſet, in New-Jerſey, adjoining the Mills, late Andrew Leake's. Several very excellent Farms may be made on the Tract, as the Soil and Situation are inferior to none in the Province.—Wood, Water, and Meadows abound in great Perfection, and the Lands capable of any Degree of Improvement. One Third Part of the Principal to be paid down. Bonds with Security will be taken for the Reſidue, and very reaſonable Terms allowed.—Inquire on the Premiſes, of 7 10 JOHN CAREY.

To be charter'd,

FOR Penſacola or New Orleans, the Brig Earl of Chatham, (about 140 Tuns burthen) Henry White, Maſter, at Van Rant's Wharf; for Conditions of Agreement apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or to John Harris Cruger;—who has alſo to let immediately,

A genteel and convenient Houſe, two ſtories high, on the Wharf, between the Ferry-Stairs and Burling's-Slip. 6 9

This Day is publiſhed,
In a neat Pocket Volume, Price Bound, 2s. 6d.

A COLLECTION OF HYMNS, FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP, more particularly deſigned for the Uſe of the Tabernacle Congregation, in London.

BY GEORGE WHITEFIELD,

Late of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Huntingdon.

The Thirteenth Edition.

Printed for GARRAT NOEL, next Door to the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, where may be had,

Juſt publiſh'd, (Price 5s.)

THE PSALM SINGER's HELP, being a Collection of Tunes in three Parts,—That are now uſed in the Churches and Diſſenting Congregations in London.

With a thorough Baſs for the Harpſichord or Organ, of a Duodecimo Size.

And an Introduction for the Uſe of Learners. 6 9

WRITINGS,

BILLS and Anſwers in Courts of Equity, Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Deeds, and all other Kinds of Writings, drawn expeditiouſly, next Houſe to Doct. Farquhar's, in French Church-Street, by

MARK FEELY, Attorney, at Law.

Who alſo ſolicits the Recovery of Debts, or other Property due by Perſons in Ireland. 7 10

RUN-away from the Subſcriber at Weſt-Cheſter, a Negro Man, named Mingo, formerly known by the Name of Jim: He is about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, not very black, has a large Scar, partly upon his Noſe, and another near the middle of his Forehead.—He has very often changed his Maſter; but lived laſt with one Jones a Black-ſmith, at or near Haverſtraw, towards which Place he is ſuppoſed to have directed his Courſe.—He plays tolerably well upon the Fiddle, and has taken one with him;—he is an inſinuating Fellow, and can tell a plauſible Story.—As he has taken all the Clothes he had, with him; it is not known in what Dreſs he chooſes to appear.—He took his Departure during the Chriſtmas Holidays; and whoever ſhall take him and bring him to his Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

6 9 *ISAAC WILKINS.*

M. PHILIPS,

Has juſt imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large Aſſortment of MILLENARY of the neweſt and genteeleſt Taſte; alſo a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

Hackenſack, at the New-Bridge,

WE the ſubſcribers, being encouraged by the favourable notice, and approbation of many gentlemen of character, both in city and country, to purſue our preſent buſineſs; do hereby, from an expectation of further encouragement, inform the public, that it is our honeſt deſign, in conjunction with each other, in order to extend our uſefulneſs to mankind in general, to continue to teach the learned languages: A neceſſary and beautiful accompliſhment for young gentlemen who deſire to make any conſiderable figure in life, as they are the proper foundation of all other advances in ſpeculative knowledge, in the moſt approved method; with the ſame accuracy and care as formerly, and hope our good intentions, together with our diligence, and aſſiduous labour, will always be ſuch, as to merit the aſſiſtance and approbation of all gentlemen of letters.

Strangers may have ſatisfaction, as to the character of the ſchool, by applying to a number of competent judges, in New-York, whoſe ſons are now under tuition; and as another inducement the ſituation of the place is almoſt ſufficient of itſelf to recommend it.

It is healthy, pleaſant, and inviting; it abounds with innocent and neceſſary pleaſure and amuſement: But, at the ſame time, youth are very little expoſed to vice, or dangerous examples to corrupt their morals.

The neighbourhood is exceedingly well calculated for boarding children, and is heartily diſpoſed to encourage ſo public a utility. Board may be procured in the beſt families, at the uſual price: All poſſible care is, and will be taken, for good accommodations. There is ſufficient room for boarding twice the number of ſcholars that are at preſent in the ſchool, without expoſing them to any inconvenient diſtance.

There is alſo a third perſon to teach Engliſh, writing and arithmetic, who inſtructs the latin ſcholars in thoſe branches of education, ſuch a portion of time every day, as not to interfere with their ſtated ſtudies, for a ſmall additional conſideration per quarter.

We are the publick's much obliged, and
Moſt obedient humble ſervants,
STEPHANUS VOORHEES,
FRANCIS BARBER.

N. B. We will eſteem it greatly to our honour, whenever any gentleman ſhall think fit to come and inſpect our ſchool, and be informed as to our manner of inſtruction, and ſhall be glad to receive inſtruction ourſelves, as to the method, or any thing elſe that tend to promote the public good. 6-13

Peters and Rapalje,

Have for Sale, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip, oppoſite to where John Montanye kept his Stofe of Earthen Ware, and next Door to William Lupton's:

OLD Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and York diſtill'd rum, by the hogſhead or 5 gallons; choice Muſcovado ſugars by the hogſhead or barrel;—loaf ſugar—molaſſes, by the hogſhead—new rice—tea—coffee chocolate—pepper—allſpice—French indigo—Ware's and Graham's beſt Scotch ſnuff, by the bladder—a few caſks of excellent good gun-powder—Liverpool ſalt, of the beſt quality, &c. &c. 87—

Lately imported and to be ſold,

By Edward Laight,

Living in St. Georges-Square, oppoſite the Honourable William Walton's, Eſq;

A Large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—ſuch as mill-pit and croſs cut ſaws, White's beſt hand, tenon and faſh do. locks and hinges of all ſorts; long and ſhort handle frying-pans, ſpades and ſteel ſhovels, ſheet and bar lead; anvils and viſes, bellows pipes, bellows nails and leather for do. Engliſh, Holland and American iron pots and kettles; 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 12 by 10, beſt crown window glaſs, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. nails; with a great number of other different articles of hard ware.

Said Laight ſtill continues to keep all the neceſſary articles belonging to the currying buſineſs, and half tann'd leather, for the uſe of veſſels. 95—

TO BE LET,

BY Ludlow and Hoffman, the Houſe wherein they now live, in Bayard-Street, fronting the Street that leads to Coenties Pier, together with a convenient large Store-Houſe, (if required) fronting the Jew's-Alley. 69

Juſt imported and to be ſold, by

JOHN HARRIS CRUGER,

ROSE and Indian Blankets; ſtriped, red and blue Duffels, Baze, Kerſeys, Frize, green and ſpotted Rugs, Nails and Shot of every ſize, ſhort and long Pipes, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, &c.

Walter & Thomas Buchannan, & Co.

Have imported in the laſt Veſſels from Britain, and have for Sale at their Store in Queen-Street, nigh the Fly-Market;

MEN's rib'd and plain thread and worſted hoſe,
Women's thread and worſted hoſe
Stocking patterns
Women's worſted & ſilk mitts
Tammies, callimancoes, durants, camblets, cambricks and lawns
Barcelona handkerchiefs
Cravats, do. and ſewing ſilk
Needles, pins and buckram,
Oznaburgs, towelling, ſheeting, and diaper
White and brown linens
Striped hollands
Cotton and linen checks
White and coloured jeans
Check handkerchiefs
White and coloured thread
Tapes and garters
Quality bindings
Scots plaids and carpets
Damaſk table cloths and napkins
Ivory and horn combs
Men's and women's ſhoes
A few pipes of wine; and ſail-cloth, from No. 1 to VI.

N. B. Have alſo for ſale, a 9 and half inch cable, and 4 hauſers of 6 inches each, with other cordage proper for a veſſel of about 150 tons. 68—

New-York, January 11, 1768.

RUN away about 2 Months ago, a French negro Man, named John Baptiſt, ſpeaks French, and broken Engliſh, pitted with the ſmall pox, flat noſe, ſquare built, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, his little Finger of his left Hand, ſtiff and ſtraight, his Age about 45 or 50 Years: He has holes in each Ear for Earings. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſends Word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *FORTY SHILLINGS* Reward, and all Charges paid by WILLIAM DARLINGTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm of 223 acres, lying about two miles to the northward of Princeton, of which there are 10 acres of meadow and 70 of wood land.—At a little diſtance from the houſe runs a conſtant ſtream, which dividing into ſeveral little brooks, waters the whole. Alſo,

A good convenient houſe in Princeton, fronting the college.—Thoſe who incline to purchaſe either the farm or houſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to Mr. Joſeph Oulden, at Princeton, the Rev. Mr. Munro, at Philipſeburgh, or John Jay, in New-York. 6 9

Six Pounds Ten Shillings Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of John Bordan, at Wehawk Ferry, on Sunday the 12th of January, 1768, a ſilver watch and pocket-book, with about Nine Pounds in caſh, and ſeveral papers of value, of no uſe to any one but the owner.—The Thief had on when he went away, a white coloured broad-cloth coat, with lapels, a black everlaſting jacket, check ſhirt and trowſers; half worn beaver hat, blue ſtockings and old ſhoes: He is of a fair complexion, light brown hair, commonly clubb'd up behind,—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has a ſlow low voice.—Said thief is ſuſpected to be one that went by the name of James Thomas, and was turn'd out of Hackinſack jail the day before the above goods were ſtolen.—Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Six Pounds Ten Shillings reward from us

JOHN BORDAN, and
6 9 JAMES CURREN.

N. B. He very likely may change both his name and apparel.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1309.

[SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1768.]

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER IX.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

I HAVE made some observations on the PURPOSES for which money is to be levied upon us by the late act of parliament. I shall now offer to your consideration some further reflections on that subject; and unless I am greatly mistaken, if these purposes are accomplished according to the *expreſt* intention of the act, they will be found effectually to *supersede* that authority in our respective assemblies, which is essential to liberty. The question is not, whether some branches shall be lopt off—The ax is laid to the root of the tree; and the whole body must infallibly perish, if we remain idle spectators of the work.

No free people ever existed, or can ever exist, without keeping, to use a common but strong expression, "the purse strings" in their own hands. Where this is the case, *they* have a *constitutional check* upon the administration, which may thereby be brought into order *without violence*: but where such a power is not lodged in the *people*, oppression proceeds uncontrouled in its career, till the governed transported into rage, seek redress in the midst of blood and confusion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. *Hume*, speaking of the *Anglo Norman* government says—"Princes and Ministers were too ignorant, to be themselves sensible of the advantage attending an equitable administration, and there was no established council or *assembly*, WHICH COULD PROTECT THE PEOPLE, and by WITHDRAWING SUPPLIES regularly and PEACEABLY admonish the King of his duty and ENSURE THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS."

Thus this great man, whose political reflections are so much admired, makes *this power* one of the foundations of liberty.

The *English* history abounds with instances proving that *this* is the proper and successful way to obtain redress of grievances. How often have Kings and Ministers endeavoured to throw off this legal curb upon them, by attempting to raise money by a variety of inventions under pretence of law, without having recourse to parliament? And how often have they been brought to reason, and peaceably obliged to do justice, by the exertion of this constitutional authority of the people, vested in their representatives?

The inhabitants of these colonies have, on numberless occasions, reaped the benefit of this authority *lodged in their assemblies*.

It has been for a long time, and now is a constant instruction to all governors, *to obtain a* PERMANENT *support for the offices of government*. But as the author of "The administration of the colonies" says, "This order of the crown is generally, if not universally, rejected by the legislatures of the colonies."

They perfectly know *how much* their grievances would be regarded, if they had *no other* method of engaging attention, than by complaining. Those who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the constructions made by themselves in support of their own power. *These* are frequently erroneous, and pernicious to those they govern. Dry remonstrances to shew that such constructions are wrong and oppressive, carry very little weight with them, in the opinion of persons who gratify their own inclinations in making these constructions. *They* CANNOT understand the reasoning that opposes *their* power and desires. But let it be made *their interest* to understand such reasoning—and a *wonderful light* is instantly thrown upon the matter; and then, rejected remonstrances, become as clear as "* proofs of holy writ."

The three most important articles that our assemblies, or any legislatures can provide for, are—First, the defence of the society: Secondly, the administration of justice: And, thirdly, the support of civil government.

Nothing can properly regulate the expence of making provision for these occasions, but the *necessities* of the society; its *abilities*; the *convenience* of the modes of levying money among them; the *manner* in which the laws have been executed; and the *conduct* of the officers of government: *All which* are circumstances that *cannot* possibly be properly *known*, but by the society itself; or if they should be known, *will not* probably be properly *considered* but by that society.

* *Shakespear.*

If money be raised upon us, by others, without our consent, for our "defence," those who are the judges in *levying* it, must also be the judges in *applying* it. Of consequence the money *said* to be taken from us for our defence, *may be employed* to our injury. We may be chained in by a line of fortifications—obliged to pay for the building and maintaining them—and to be told, that they are for our defence. With what face can we dispute the fact, after having granted that those who *apply* the money, had a right to *levy* it? For surely, it is much easier for their wisdom to understand how to apply it in the best manner, then how to levy it in the best manner. Besides, the *right of levying* is of infinitely more consequence, than *that of applying*. The people of *England*, who would burst out into fury, if the crown should attempt to *levy* money by its own authority, have always assigned to the crown the *application* of money.

As to "the administration *of* justice"—the judges ought in a well regulated state to be equally independant of the executive and legislative powers. Thus in *England* judges hold their commissions from the crown "*during good behaviour*," and have salaries suitable to their dignity, settled on them by parliament. The purity of the courts of law since this establishment, is a proof of the wisdom with which it was made.

But in these colonies, how fruitless has been every attempt to have the judges appointed "*during good behaviour?*" Yet whoever considers the matter will soon perceive, that *such commissions* are, beyond all comparison, more necessary in these colonies, than they were in *England*.

The chief danger to the subject *there*, arose from the arbitrary *designs of the crown*; but *here*, the time may come, when we may have to contend with the *design of the crown, and of a mighty kingdom*. What then must be our chance, when the laws of life and death are to be spoken by judges totally dependant on *that crown* and *that kingdom*—sent over perhaps *from thence*—filled with *British prejudices*, and *backed by a* STANDING *army*—supported out of OUR OWN pockets, to "assert and maintain" OUR OWN "dependance and obedience."

But supposing that through the extreme lenity that will prevail in the government *through all future ages*, these colonies will never behold any thing like the campaign of chief Justice *Jefferys*, yet what innumerable acts of injustice may be committed, and how fatally may the principles of liberty be sapped, by a succession of judges *utterly independant of the people?* Before such judges, the supple wretches who cheerfully join in avowing sentiments inconsistent with freedom, will always meet with smiles; while the honest and brave men, who disdan to sacrifice their native land to their own advantage, but on every occasion boldly vindicate her cause, will constantly be regarded with frowns. There are two other considerations relating to this head, that deserve the most serious attention.

By the late act, the officers of the customs, are "impowered to enter into any HOUSE, warehouse, shop, cellar, or other place in the *British* colonies or plantations in *America*, to search for or seize prohibited or unaccustomed goods" or on "writs granted by the superior or supreme court of justice having jurisdiction within such colony or plantation respectively."

If we only reflect, that the judges of these courts are to be *during pleasure*——that they are to have "*adequate provision*" made for them, which is to continue *during their complaisant behaviour*——that they may be *strangers* to these colonies——what an engine of oppression may this authority be in such hands?

I am well aware, that writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the seal of the court of exchequer; but I know also, that the greatest assertors of the rights of *Englishmen*, have always strenuously contended, that *such a power* was dangerous to freedom, and expresly contrary to the common law, which ever regarded a man's *house* as his castle, or a place of a perfect security.

If such a power was in the least degree dangerous *there*, it must be utterly destructive to *liberty* here. For the people there have two securities against the undue exercise of this power by the crown, which are wanting with us if the late act takes place. In the first place, if any injustice is done *there*, the person injured may bring his action against the offender, and have it tried before INDEPENDANT JUDGES who are * NO PARTIES IN COMMITTING THE INJURY. *Here* he must have it tried before DEPENDANT JUDGES, being the men WHO GRANTED THE WRIT.

* *The writs for founding bonfes in England, are to be granted "under the seal of the court of exchequer," according to the statute —and that seal is kept by the chancellor of the exchequer. 4th Inst.*

To say, that the cause is to be tried by a jury, can never reconcile men who have any idea of freedom, to *such a power*. For we know, that sheriffs in almost every colony on this continent, are totally dependant on the crown; and packing of juries has been frequently practised even in the capital of the *British* empire. Even if juries are well inclined, we have too many instances of the influence of overbearing unjust judges upon them. The brave and wise men who accomplished the revolution, thought the *independency of judges* essential to freedom.

The other security which the people have at home, but which we shall want here, is this,

If this power is abused *there*, the parliament, the grand resource of the oppress people, is ready to afford relief. Redress of grievances must precede, grants of money. But what regard can we expect to have, paid to our assemblies, when they will not hold even the puny privilege of *French* parliaments—that of registering the edicts that take away our money, before they are put in execution.

The condition above hinted, is this. There is a confusion in our laws, that is quite unknown in *Great-Britain*. As this cannot be described in a more clear or exact manner, than has been done by the ingenious author of the history of *New-York*, I beg leave to use his words. "The state of our laws opens a door to much controversy. The *uncertainty* with respect to them, RENDERS PROPERTY PRECARIOUS, and GREATLY EXPOSES US TO THE ARBITRARY DECISION OF BAD JUDGES. The common law of *England* is generally received, together with such statutes as were enacted before we had a legislature of our own; but our courts EXERCISE A SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY in determining *what parts of the common and statute law* ought to be extended: for it must be admitted, that the *difference of circumstances* necessarily requires us, in some cases, *to* REJECT *the determination of both*. In many instances, they have also extended even acts of parliament, passed since we had a distinct legislature, *which is greatly adding to our confusion*. The practice of courts is no less *uncertain* than the law. Some of the *English* rules are adopted, others rejected. Two things therefore seem to be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY for the PUBLIC SECURITY. First, the passing an act for settling the extent of the English laws. Secondly, that the courts ordain a general set of rules for the regulation of the practice."

How easy it will be under this "state of our laws" for an artful judge, to act in the most arbitrary manner, and yet cover his conduct under specious pretences, and how difficult it will be for the injured people to obtain relief, may be readily perceived. We may take a voyage of 3000 miles to complain; and after the trouble and hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the collection of the revenue and maintainance of the prerogative, must not be discouraged—and if the misbehaviour is so gross as to admit of no justification, it may be said, that it was an error in judgment only, arising from the confusion of our laws, and the zeal of the king's servants to do their duty.

If the commissions of judges are *during the pleasure of the crown*, yet if their salaries are *during the pleasure of the people*, there will be *some check* upon their conduct. Few men will consent to draw on themselves the hatred and contempt of those among whom they live, for the empty honour of being judges. It is the sordid love of gain, that tempts men to turn their backs on virtue, and pay their homage where they ought not.

As to the third particular, "the support of civil government"—few words will be sufficient. Every man of the least understanding must know, that the *executive* power may be exercised in a manner so disagreeable and harrassing to the people, that it is absolutely requisite, that *they* should be enabled by the gentlest method which human policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is, *by shutting their hands* to "ADMONISH" (as Mr. *Hume* says) certain persons "OF THEIR DUTY."

What shall we now think, when upon looking into the late act we find the assemblies of these provinces, thereby stript of their authority *on these several heads?* The *declared* intention of the act is, "that a revenue should be raised IN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA for making a more certain and adequate provision *for defraying the charge of* THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, and *the support of* CIVIL GOVERNMENT in such provinces where it shall be found necessary, and *towards further defraying the expences of* DEFENDING,

Let the reader pauſe here one moment—and reflect—whether the colony in which *he* lives, has not made ſuch "certain and adequate proviſion" *for theſe purpoſes* as is *by the colony judged ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances.* Then, let him reflect—whether if this act takes place, money is not to be raiſed on *that* colony *without its conſent*, to make "proviſion" *for theſe purpoſes*, which *it does not judge to be ſuitable to its abilities and all other circumſtances.* Laſtly, let him reflect—whether the people of that country are not in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery, *whoſe property may be taken from them* under the notion of right, *when they have refuſed to give it.*

For my part, I think I have good reaſon for vindicating the honour of the aſſemblies on this continent by publickly aſſerting, that THEY *have made as "certain and adequate proviſions" for the purpoſes above-mentioned, as they ought to have made*, and that it ſhould not be preſumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then ſhould *theſe moſt important truſts* be wreſted out of their hands? Why ſhould they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority, which they have exerciſed from the firſt ſettlement of theſe colonies? Why ſhould they be ſcandalized by this innovation, when their reſpective provinces are now, and will be for ſeveral years labouring under loads of debt impoſed on them, for the very purpoſe now ſpoken of? Why ſhould all the inhabitants of theſe colonies, be with the utmoſt indignity, treated as a herd of deſpicable ſtupid wretches, ſo utterly void of common ſenſe that they will not even make "adequate proviſion" for the "adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government" among them, or for their own "defence"—though without ſuch "proviſion" every people muſt inevitably be overwhelmed with anarchy and deſtruction? Is it poſſible to form an idea of ſlavery more *complete*, more *miſerable*, more *diſgraceful*, than that of a people, where *juſtice is adminiſtered, government exerciſed*, and a *ſtanding army maintained*, AT THE EXPENCE OF THE PEOPLE, and yet WITHOUT THE LEAST DEPENDANCE UPON THEM? If we can find no relief from this infamous ſituation, let Mr. *Grenville* ſet his fertile fancy again at work, and as by one exertion of it he has ſtript us of our *property* and *liberty*, let him by another deprive us of our *underſtanding*; that, unconſcious of what we *have been* or *are*, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may bow down our necks with all the ſtupid ſerenity of ſervitude, to any drudgery, which our lords and maſters ſhall pleaſe to command.

When the charges of the "adminiſtration of juſtice," the "ſupport of civil government," and the expences of "defending, protecting and ſecuring" us, are provided for, I ſhould be glad to know, upon *what occaſion* the crown will ever call our aſſemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charters. But what will they have to do, when they are met? To what ſhadows will they be reduced? The men, whoſe deliberations heretofore had an influence on every matter relating to the *liberty* and *happineſs* of themſelves and their conſtituents, and whoſe authority in domeſtic affairs at leaſt, might well be compared to that of *Roman* ſenators, will *now* find their deliberations of no more conſequence, than thoſe of *conſtables*. They may *perhaps* be allowed to make laws *for the yoking of hogs* or *pounding of ſtray cattle*. Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend *ſo high*, as the *keeping roads in repair*, as *that buſineſs* may be more properly executed by thoſe, who receive the public caſh.

One moſt memorable example in hiſtory is ſo applicable to the point now inſiſted on, that it will form a juſt concluſion of the obſervations that have been made.

Spain was once *free*. Their *cortes* reſembled our parliaments, no *money* could be raiſed on the ſubject, *without their conſent*. One of their kings having received a grant from them, to maintain a war againſt the *Moors*, deſired, that if the term which they had given, ſhould not be ſufficient, he might be allowed, *for that emergency only*, to raiſe more money *without aſſembling the cortes*. The requeſt was violently oppoſed by the beſt and wiſeſt men in the aſſembly. It was however complied with by the votes of a majority; and this ſingle conceſſion was a *precedent* for other conceſſions of the like kind, until at laſt, the crown obtained a general power of raiſig money, in caſes of neceſſity. From that period the *cortes* ceaſed to be *uſeful*——the *people* ceaſed to be *free*.

"Venienti occurrite morbo."
Oppoſe a diſeaſe at its beginning.

A FARMER.

LETTER X.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

THE conſequences, mentioned in the laſt letter, will not be the utmoſt limits of our miſery and infamy. We feel, too ſenſibly, that any * *miniſterial meaſures*, relating to theſe colonies, are ſoon carried ſucceſsfully through the parliament. Certain prejudices operate there ſo ſtrongly againſt us, that it may juſtly be queſtioned, whether *all* the provinces united will ever be able effectually to call to an account, before the parliament, any miniſter who ſhall abuſe the power by the late act given to the *crown* in *America*. He may divide the ſpoils torn from us, in what manner he pleaſes; and *we ſhall have no way of making him reſponſible*. If he ſhould order, that every *governor* ſhall have a yearly ſalary of 5000 l. ſterling; every *chief juſtice* of 3000 l. every inferior officer in proportion; and ſhould then reward the moſt profligate, ignorant, or needy dependants on himſelf, or his friends, with places of the greateſt truſt, becauſe they were of the greateſt profit, this would be called an arrangement in conſequence of the "adequate proviſion for defraying "the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the "ſupport of the civil government." And if the taxes ſhould prove at any time inſufficient to anſwer all the expences of the numberleſs offices, which miniſters may pleaſe to create, ſurely the houſe of commons would be too "modeſt" to contradict a miniſter who ſhould tell them, it was become neceſſary to lay a new tax upon the colonies for the laudable purpoſe of "defraying the charges of the ad-"miniſtration of juſtice and the ſupport of civil go-"vernment" among them. Thus in fact we ſhall be taxed by miniſters. †

We may perceive, from the example of *Ireland*, how eager miniſters are to ſeize upon any ſettled revenue, and apply it in ſupporting their own power. ——Happy are the men, and happy are the people, who grow wiſe by the misfortunes of others. Earneſtly my dear countrymen, do I beſeech the author of all good gifts, that you may grow wiſe in this manner: And, if I may be allowed to take the liberty, I beg leave to recommend to you in general, as the beſt method of obtaining wiſdom, diligently, to ſtudy the hiſtories of other countries. You will there find all the arts, that can poſſibly be practiſed by cunning rulers, or falſe patriots among yourſelves, ſo fully delineated, that changing names, the account would ſerve for your own times.

It is pretty well known on this continent, that *Ireland* has, with a regular conſiſtence of injuſtice, been cruelly treated by miniſters, in the articles of *penſions*; but there are ſome alarming circumſtances relating to that ſubject, which I wiſh to have better known among us.

‡ The revenue of the crown there, ariſes principally from the *exerciſe* granted "*for pay of the army* "*and defraying other public charges in defence and* "*preſervation of the kingdom*"—from the *tonnage* and additional *poundage* granted "*for protecting* "*the trade of the kingdom at ſea, and augmenting the* "*public revenue*"—from the *hearth money* granted as a "*public revenue for public charges and expen-*"*ces*." There are ſome other branches of the revenue, concerning which there is not any *expreſs* appropriation of them for *public ſervice*, but which were plainly ſo intended.

Of theſe branches of the revenue, the crown is only a truſtee for the public. They are unalienable; they are inapplicable to any other purpoſes, but thoſe for which they were eſtabliſhed; and therefore are not legally chargeable with penſions.

There is another kind of revenue, which is a private revenue. This is not limited to any public uſes; but the crown has the ſame property in it, that any perſon has in his eſtate. This does not amount at the moſt to fifteen thouſand pounds a year, probably not to ſeven; and is the only revenue that can legally be charged with penſions. If miniſters were accuſtomed to regard the rights or happineſs of the people, the penſions in *Ireland* would not exceed the ſum juſt mentioned: But long ſince have they exceeded that limit, and in *December* 1765, a motion was made in the houſe of commons in that kingdom, to addreſs his Majeſty, on the great increaſe of penſions on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment, amounting to the ſum of £. 158,685 in the laſt two years.

Attempts have been made to gloſs over theſe groſs incroachments, by this ſpecious argument,—"That "expending a competent part of the PUBLIC RE-"VENUE in penſions, from a principle of charity or "generoſity, adds to the dignity of the crown, and "is, therefore, uſeful to the public." To give this argument any weight, it muſt appear that the penſions proceed from "charity or generoſity" only—And that it "adds to the dignity of the crown" *to act directly contrary to law.*

From this conduct towards *Ireland*, in open violation of law, we may eaſily foreſee what we may expect, when a miniſter will have the whole revenue of *America*, in his own hands, to be diſpoſed of at his own pleaſure. For *all the monies* raiſed by the late act are to be "*applied*, by virtue of warrants "under the ſign manual, counterſigned by the high "treaſurer, or any three of the commiſſioners of the "treaſury." The "reſidue" indeed, is to be paid "into the receipt of the exchequer, and to be diſ-"poſed of by parliament." So that a miniſter will have nothing to do but to take care that there ſhall be no "reſidue", and he is ſuperior to all controul.

Beſides the burden of *penſions* in *Ireland*, which have enormouſly increaſed within theſe few years, almoſt all the *offices*, in that poor kingdom, have, ſince the commencement of the preſent century, and now are beſtowed upon ſtrangers. For though the merit of thoſe born there juſtly raiſes them to places of high truſt, when they go abroad, as all *Europe* can witneſs, yet he is an uncommonly lucky *Iriſhman*, who can get a good poſt *in his native country.*

When I conſider the * manner in which that Iſland has been uniformly depreſſed for ſo many years paſt, with this pernicious particularity *of their parliament continuing* † *as long as the crown pleaſes*, I am aſtoniſhed to obſerve ſuch a *love of liberty* ſtill animating that *loyal* and *generous* nation; and nothing can raiſe higher my idea of the *integrity* and *public ſpirit* of a people, ‡ who have preſerved the ſacred fire of

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* *In* Charles *the ſecond's time, the houſe of commons, influenced by ſome factious demagogues, were reſolved to prohibit the importation of* Iriſh *cattle into* England.—*Among other arguments in favour of* Ireland, *it was inſiſted*—"*That by cutting off almoſt entirely the trade between the kingdoms,* ALL THE NATURAL BANDS OF UNION *were* DISSOLVED, *and* nothing remained *to keep the* Iriſh *in their duty, but* force *and* violence.

"*The king* (*ſays Mr.* Hume, *in his hiſtory of* England) *was* "*ſo convinced of the juſtice of theſe reaſons, that he uſed all his,* "*intereſt to oppoſe the bill, and he openly declared, that he could* "*not give his aſſent to it, with a ſafe conſcience. But the com-*"*mons were reſolute in their purpoſe.*——*And the ſpirit of* TY-"RANNY, *of which nations are as ſuſceptible as* INDIVI-"DUALS, *had animated the* Engliſh *extremely.* TO EXERT "THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER THEIR DEPENDANT "STATE. *No affair could be conducted with greater violence* "*than this by the commons. They even went ſo far in the preamble* "*of the bill, as to declare the importation of* Iriſh *cattle to be a* "NUISANCE. *By this expreſſion they gave ſcope to their paſ-*"*ſion, and at the ſame time, barred the king's prerogative, by* "*which he might think himſelf intitled to diſpenſe with a law ſo* "FULL OF INJUSTICE AND BAD POLICY. *The lords* "*expunged the word, but as the king was ſenſible that no ſupply* "*would be given by the commons, unleſs they were gratified in* "all their prejudices, *he was obliged both to employ his intereſt* "*with the peers to make the bill paſs, and to give the royal aſ-*"*ſent to it. He could not, however, forbear expreſſing his diſ-*"*pleaſure, at the jealouſy entertained againſt him, and at the in-*"*tention which the commons diſcovered of retrenching his pre-*"*rogative.*

This law brought great diſtreſs *for ſome time upon* Ireland, BUT IT OCCASIONED THEIR APPLYING WITH GREATER INDUSTRY TO MANUFACTURES, AND HAS PROVED, IN THE ISSUE, BENEFICIAL TO THAT KINGDOM.

Perhaps the ſame reaſon occaſioned the "*barring the king's pre-*"*rogative*" *in the late act ſuſpending the legiſlation of* New-York.

This we may be aſſured of, that WE *are as dear to his Majeſty as the people of* Great-Britain *are.* WE *are his* ſubjects *as well as they, and as faithful ſubjects; and his Majeſty has given too many, too conſtant proofs of his piety and virtue, for any man, to think it poſſible, that* ſuch a prince *can make any unjuſt diſtinction between* ſuch ſubjects. *It makes no difference to his Majeſty, whether ſupplies are raiſed in* Great-Britain *or* America; *but it makes* ſome *difference to the commons of that kingdom.*

To ſpeak plainly, as becomes an honeſt man on ſuch important occaſions, all our misfortunes are owing to a LUST OF POWER *in men of* abilities *and* influence. *This prompts them to ſeek* POPULARITY, *by* expedients *profitable to themſelves, though ever ſo deſtructive to their country.*

Such is the accurſed nature of lawleſs ambition, and yet—What heart but melts at the thought?—Such falſe deteſtable PATRIOTS *in every nation have led their blind confiding country, ſhouting their applauſes, into the jaws of ſhame and ruin. May the wiſdom and goodneſs of the people of* Great-Britain *ſave them from the uſual fate of nations.*

† *The laſt* Iriſh *parliament continued thirty-three years, that is, during all the late reign. The preſent parliament there, has continued from the beginning of this reign; and probably will continue to the end.*

‡ *I am informed, that within theſe few years, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons in* Great-Britain, *ſetting forth,* "*that herrings were imported into* Ireland *from ſome foreign parts* "*of the north ſo cheap, as to diſcourage the* Britiſh *herring fiſhery,* "*and therefore praying, that ſome remedy might be applied in that* "*behalf by parliament*"——"*That, upon this petition, the houſe* "*reſolved, to impoſe a duty of two ſhillings* ſterling *on every bar-*"*rel of foreign herrings imported into* Ireland; *but afterwards* "*dropt the affair,* FOR FEAR OF ENGAGING IN A DIS-"PUTE WITH IRELAND ABOUT THE RIGHT *of* TAX-"ING *her.*"

So much higher was the opinion which the houſe entertained of the ſpirit of Ireland, *than of that of theſe colonies.*

I find in the laſt Engliſh *papers, that the reſolution and firmneſs with which the people of that kingdom have lately aſſerted their freedom, have been ſo alarming in* Great-Britain, *that the Lord Lieutenant in his ſpeech on the 20th of laſt* October, "*recommended*" *to the parliament,* "*that ſuch proviſion may be made for ſe-*"*curing the* judges *in the enjoyment of their* offices *and appoint-*"*ments* DURING THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOUR, *as ſhall be thought moſt expedient.*"

What an important conceſſion *is thus obtained by making demands becoming freemen, with a courage and perſeverance becoming freemen?*

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* *The gentleman muſt not wonder he was not contradicted, when as the miniſter, he aſſerted the right of parliament to tax* America. *I know not how it is, but there is a* modeſty *in this houſe, which does not chooſe to contradict a miniſter. I wiſh gentlemen would get the better of* this modeſty. IF THEY DO NOT, PERHAPS THE COLLECTIVE BODY MAY BEGIN TO ABATE OF ITS RESPECT FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE, Mr. *Pitt's* ſpeech.

† "*Within this act* (ſtatute de tallagio non concedendo) *are all new offices erected with* new *fees, or* old *offices with* new *fees, for that is a tallage put upon the ſubject, which cannot be done without common aſſent by act of parliament.*" 2 Inſt. 533.

‡ "*An inquiry into the legality of the penſions on the* Iriſh *eſtabliſhment, by* Alexander M'Aulay, *Eſq; one of the King's council, &c.*

freedom from being extinguiſhed, tho' the altar, on which it burned, has been thrown down.

In the ſame manner ſhall *we* unqueſtionably be treated, as ſoon as the late taxes, laid upon us, ſhall make poſts in the "government," and the "adminiſtration of juſtice" *here*, worth the attention of perſons of influence in *Great-Britain*. We know enough already to ſatisfy us of this truth. But this will not be the worſt part of our caſe.

The *principals* in all great offices will reſide in *England*, making ſome paltry allowance to deputies for doing the buſineſs *here*. Let any man conſider what an exhauſting drain this muſt be upon us, when miniſters are poſſeſſed of the power of affixing what ſalaries they pleaſe to poſts, and he muſt be convinced how deſtructive the late act muſt be. The injured kingdom, lately mentioned, can tell us the miſchiefs of *abſentees*; and we may perceive already the ſame diſpoſition taking place with us. The government of *New-York* has been excerciſed by a deputy. That of *Virginia* is now held ſo; and we know of a number of ſecretaryſhips, collectorſhips, and other offices held in the ſame manner.

True it is, that if the people of *Great-Britain* were not too much blinded by the paſſions, that have been artfully excited in their breaſts, againſt their dutiful children, the coloniſts, theſe conſiderations would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The influence of the crown was thought, by wiſe men many years ago, too great, by reaſon of the multitude of penſions and places beſtowed by it; theſe have vaſtly increaſed ſince, * and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that the people's have decreaſed.

Surely, therefore, thoſe who wiſh the welfare of their country, ought ſeriouſly to reflect what may be the conſequence of ſuch a new creation of offices, in the diſpoſal of the crown. The army, the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the civil government here, with ſuch ſalaries as the crown ſhall pleaſe to annex, will extend *miniſterial* influence, as much beyond its former bounds, as the late war did the *Britiſh* dominions.

But whatever the people of *Great-Britain* may think on this occaſion, I hope the people of theſe colonies will unanimouſly join in this ſentiment, that the late act of parliament is injurious to their liberty; and that this ſentiment will unite them in a firm oppoſition to it, in the ſame manner as the dread of the *Stamp-Act* did.

Some perſons may imagine the ſums to be raiſed by it are but ſmall, and therefore may be inclined to acquieſce under it. A conduct more dangerous to freedom, as before has been obſerved, can never be adopted. Nothing is wanted at home but a *precedent*, the force of which ſhall be *eſtabliſhed*, by the *tacit ſubmiſſion of the colonies*. With what zeal was the ſtatute erecting the poſt-office, and another relating to the recovery of debts in *America*, urged and tortured, as *precedents* in ſupport of the *Stamp-act*, though wholly inapplicable? If the parliament ſucceeds in this attempt, other ſtatutes will impoſe other duties. Inſtead of taxing ourſelves as we have been accuſtomed to do from the firſt ſettlement of theſe provinces; all our uſual taxes will be converted into parliamentary taxes on our importations; and thus the parliament will levy upon us ſuch ſums of money as they chooſe to take, without any other limitation than *their* pleaſure.

We know how much labour and eare have been beſtowed by theſe colonies, in laying taxes in ſuch a manner that they ſhould be made *eaſy* to the people, by being laid on the proper articles; moſt *equal*, by being proportioned to every man's circumſtances; and *cheapeſt*, by the method directed for collecting them.

But parliamentary taxes will be laid on us without any conſideration, whether there is any *eaſier* mode. The only point regarded will be, *the certainty of levying the taxes*, and not the *convenience* of the people, on whom they are to be levied; and therefore all ſtatutes on this head will be ſuch as will be moſt likely, according to the favourite phraſe, "TO EXECUTE THEMSELVES."

Taxes in every free ſtate have been and ought to be as exactly *proportioned as is poſſible, to the abilities of thoſe who are to pay them*. They cannot otherwiſe be *juſt*. Even a *Hottentot* could comprehend the unreaſonableneſs of making a poor man pay as much for defending the property of a rich man, as the rich man pays himſelf.

Let any perſon look into the late act of parliament, and he will imediately perceive, that the immenſe eſtates of lord *Fairfax* lord *Baltimore* * and our *Proprietors*, which are amongſt "his Majeſty's other dominions" to be "*defended, protected and ſecured*" by that act, will not pay *a ſingle farthing* of the duties thereby impoſed, except lord *Fairfax* wants ſome of his windows glazed. Lord *Baltimore* and our *Proprietors* are quite ſecure, as they live in *England*.

I mention theſe particular caſes as ſtriking inſtances, how far the late act is a deviation from that principle of juſtice which, has ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed our own laws on this continent.

The third conſideration with our continental aſſemblies in laying taxes, has been the *method* of collecting them. This has been done by a *few officers* under the *inſpection* of the reſpective aſſemblies with *moderate allowances*. No more was raiſed from the ſubject, than was uſed for the intended purpoſes. But by the late act a miniſter may appoint as many officers as he pleaſes for collecting the taxes; may aſſign them what ſalaries he thinks "adequate;" and they are to be ſubject to no inſpection but his own.

In ſhort, if the late act of parliament takes effect, theſe colonies muſt dwindle down into "common corporations," as their enemies in the debates concerning the repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, ſtrenuouſly inſiſted they were: and it is not improbable, that ſome future hiſtorians will thus record our fall.

"The eighth year of this reign was diſtinguiſhed by a very memorable event, the *American* colonies then ſubmitting for the FIRST time, to be *taxed* by the *Britiſh* parliament. An attempt of this kind had been made about two years before, but was defeated by the vigorous exertions of the ſeveral provinces in defence of their liberties. Their behaviour on that occaſion rendered their name very celebrated *for a ſhort time* all over *Europe*; all ſtates being extremely attentive to a diſpute between *Great-Britan*, and ſo conſiderable a part of her dominions. For as ſhe was thought to be grown too powerful by the ſucceſsful concluſion of the late war ſhe had been engaged in, it was hoped by many, that as it had happened before to other kingdoms, civil diſcords would afford opportunities of revenging all the injuries ſuppoſed to be received from her. However the cauſe of diſſention was removed by a repeal of the ſtatute that had given offence. This affair rendered the ſubmiſſive conduct of the colonies ſo ſoon after, the more extraordinary; there being no difference between the modes of taxation which they oppoſed, and that to which they ſubmitted, but this, that by the firſt they were to be continually reminded that they were *taxed*, by certain marks ſtampt on every piece of paper or parchment they uſed. The authors of that ſtatute triumphed greatly on this conduct of the colonies, and inſiſted that if the people of *Great-Britain* had perſiſted in enforcing it, the *Americans* would have been in a few months ſo fatigued with the efforts of patriotiſm, that they would quickly have yielded obedience.

"Certain it is, that though they had before their eyes ſo many illuſtrious examples in their mother country, of the conſtant ſucceſs attending firmneſs and perſeverance in oppoſition to dangerous encroachments on liberty, yet they quietly gave up a point of the *Laſt Importance*. From thence the decline of their freedom began, and its decay was extremely rapid; for as money was always raiſed upon them by the parliament, their *aſſemblies* grew immediately *uſeleſs* and in a ſhort time *contemptible*: And in leſs than one hundred years, the people ſunk down into that tameneſs and ſupineneſs of ſpirit by which they ſtill continue to be diſtinguiſhed."

Et majores veſtros et poſteros cogitate.
Remember your anceſtors and your poſterity.

A FARMER.

* *One of the reaſons urged by that great and honeſt ſtateſmen, Sir* William Temple, *to* Charles *the ſecond, in his famous remonſtrance to diſſuade him from aiming at arbitrary power, was the "king had few offices to beſtow.* Hume's *Hiſt. of* England.

"*Though the wings of prerogative have been clipt, the influence of the crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our hiſtory. For when we conſider, in how many boroughs the government has the voters at command, when we conſider the vaſt body of perſons employed in the collection of the revenue in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen, and candidates for places in the cuſtoms, in the exciſe, in the poſt-office, in the dock-yards, in the ordinance, in the ſalt office in the ſtamps, in the navy and victualling offices, and in a variety of other departments: When we conſider again the extenſive influence of the money corporations, ſubſcription jobbers, and contractors; the endleſs dependance created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the gentlemens families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred in our navy and numerous ſtanding army; when, I ſay, we conſider how wide, how binding, a dependance on the crown is created by the above enumerated particulars; and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the crown derives from this extenſive dependance upon its favour and power; any lord in waiting, any lord of the bedchamber, any man may be appointed miniſter.*"

"*A doctrine to this effect is ſaid to have been the advice of* L— H—."

Late News Paper.

* *The people of* Maryland *and* Pennſylvania *have been engaged in the warmeſt diſputes, in order to obtain an equal and juſt taxation of their proprietors eſtates; but the late act of parliament does more for thoſe proprietors, than they themſelves would venture to demand. It totally exempts them from taxation.*

BOSTON, January 25.

We can inform the Public, That Millſtones and Grindſtones equal if not ſuperior to *Britiſh*, are now to be had among ourſelves, in ſuch Quantities as will discourage any import of the latter; and that our Lapidaries may ſoon be ſupplyed with Beryls, Topas, Amethyſts, Garnets, Chriſtals, &c. &c. found in New-England; Samples of the ſeveral Sorts in the Rough having been ſhewn upon Change, and ſeveral Rings imbelliſhed with the ſame Sorts cut here, have been ſold to Gentlemen of Taſte, who eſteem them not inferior to what is imported from England—Experiments have alſo been made in Peices of Marble taken from our Eaſtern Quarries, by a Gentleman of Ingenuity in this Town, which is found to have all the good Qualities of the Marble brought us by the Mediterranean.

The Manufacturer of the Paper upon which our News was printed for eighteen Months paſt, has acquainted us, that the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns are now ſo intent upon ſaving the Rags for his Mills, that he now receives more Tons than he did Hundreds before the Bounty was given by the B——h P—l—t.

To make FLAX as ſoft as SILK.

TAKE what quantity of flax you pleaſe, but let it be of the beſt and cleaneſt, prepared ready for ſpinning, then take freſh calf's dung, as much as will incloſe the quantity of flax you intend to ſoften, let it lie thus covered, for five or ſix hours, to be ſoaked, then waſh it clean, and it will be as ſoft as ſilk, and be fit to be ſpun to the fineſt thread.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 29.

We hear from Fairfeild, that laſt Monday Night, one of the Rhode-Iſland Packet Boats, which had put in there for a Harbour, took Fire in the Cabin, under the Hearth, while the People on Board were aſleep, and had got ſo great a Head as to be obſerved by the Inhabitants on Shore, who immediately went to their aſſiſtance, or 'tis probable all on board would have periſhed —She was bound to New-York, and it is ſaid had a valuable Cargo on board, Part of which was ſaved by ſinking the Veſſel, after it was found impracticable to ſtop the Fire any other Way.

NEW-YORK, February 6.

On Thurſday Night, arrived the Brig Helen, Captain Thomas Watt, in 12 Weeks from Belfaſt. On the 22d of January, Lon. 75½, ſpoke with the Snow Hero, Capt. Peter Robinſon, from Falmouth, for Charles-Town.

Monday Night laſt Capt. Smith arrived here in a Ship, in 10 Weeks from Newry; In his Paſſage he only ſpoke about ten Days ago, with a Brig from Boſton to Bilboa, and a Sloop for the Weſt-Indies but did not learn the Maſter's Names. In this Ship ſeveral Families are come Paſſengers, all brave and hearty, who are going to ſettle ſome Lands near St. Auguſtine, belonging to the Earl of Myra.

The ſame Night Capt. Emory, in a Schooner, arrived here in 27 Days from Dominica; but toucht at St. Euſtatia in his Way, where he heard, that Capt. Lawrence, in a Ship from the Bay, had ſailed from Euſtatia for New-York, the Day before him. Another Ship from the Bay, bound to Philiadelphia, was juſt arrived at Euſtatia, having been beat off our Coaſts, and that Capt. Low in a Philadelphia Sloop, was to ſail in 3 or 4 Days from Euſtatia for the Bay. He informs us, that all the Iſlands were glutted with Proviſions, particularly Flour, which was ſo plenty at Euſtatia, that it would ſcarcely ſell even at prime Coſt.

The ſame Evening Capt Harwood, in a Brig, arrived in 12 Weeks from Newfoundland, great Part of which Time he had been beating off our Coaſt.

Capt Campbel (mention'd in our laſt, who two Thirds of his Paſſage was ſhort of Proviſions, and the whole Crew, probably muſt have ſtarved, had they not got ſome ſmall Supplies from ſeveral Veſſels they ſpoke with) ſpoke the Sloop Pitt, Captain Cumming, from Quebec, bound for New-York, out 8 Weeks. Capt. Cumming ſpared him ſome Proviſion though he began to run very ſhort himſelf, but told him, if he could not make better Way for this Port, he would put away for the Weſt-Indies.—The next Day he ſpoke a Schooner from Barbados for Marblehead.—On Tueſday, the 26th Jan. as they were lying too off the Highlands, ſpoke with the Packet bound out, to whom they declared their Diſtreſs, but no Relief could be had; the next Day the Wind coming fair, they happily got in ſafe.

The 19th of January, a Proclamation was iſſued by the Governor of Pennſylvania, promiſing a Reward of £.200, for apprehending one Frederick Stump, a German, who on the 10th Inſt. at his own Houſe, in the County of Cumberland, in that Province, had firſt treacherouſly murdered four Indian Men and two Indian Women, and the next Day barbarouſly put to Death another Indian Woman, two Girls and a young Child; after which Stump made his Eſcape.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to BREESE and HOFFMAN, either on Book Debt, Bond, or Note, to diſcharge the ſame on or before the Firſt Day of May next, by applying to Mrs. ELIZABETH BREESE, in New-York, who is authorized to ſettle their Books: or to SAMUEL BREESE, or to ANTHONY HOFFMAN, who will otherwiſe be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of having recourſe to the Law.

SAMUEL BREESE,
ANTHONY HOFFMAN.

Juſt imported and to be ſold, by

Walter & Tho. Buchanan, & Co.

At their Store in Queen-Street, next Door to the Mayor's:

A *Large Aſſortment of ſtript Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Bearſkins and Bath Coating; Sail Duck, from No. 1 to 8; Cordage of different Sizes, Scots Carpets; Bottled Beer by the Cask, Men's beſt double and ſingle Channel Pumps, with a large Aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.* 4 7

To the PRINTERS of the *Pennſylvania Journal.*

Meſſrs. Bradfords,

ANY conſiderations upon the nature of our preſent political ſituation, will appear impertinent and ill-timed, while we have a writer ſo capable and ſo anxious to ſupport the liberties of his country, but ſince information cannot be ſo effectually communicated, as by placing the ſame object in a variety of lights, the eſſay which you are now requeſted to convey to the world, through the channel of your preſs, may have its uſe. The patriot Farmer has, with great judgment and preciſion, applied his obſervations to thoſe important particulars *which have lately occured. The author of the preſent performance has endeavoured to ſupport the intereſts of the colonies, by reaſons drawn from* general principles, *and, if he can but be ſo happy as to co-operate with his worthy predeceſſor in correcting the prejudiced, or informing the ignorant, he will have the ſatisfaction of thinking that he has diſcharged the duty of*

A CITIZEN.

The NATURE *and* EXTENT *of* PARLIAMENTARY POWER conſidered,

In ſome Remarks upon Mr. PITT'S SPEECH *in the Houſe of Commons, previous to the Repeal of the* STAMP-ACT.

With an INTRODUCTION,

Applicable to the preſent ſituation of the COLONIES.

September, 1767.

"If there be any one ſo credulous as not to apprehend the fatal conſequences of this FORMIDABLE POWER, I cannot but wonder at that man's ſecurity."

Demoſthenes's 2d Philipic.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following piece was written but a ſhort time before the repeal of the ſtamp-act; and as the ſubject of it was of the moſt general and important nature, the trifling alteration of circumſtances which a few months have produced, cannot prevent it's being as applicable to the preſent ſtate of our affairs, as to thoſe diſagreeable controverſies, in which we have been heretofore unhappily involved. The conciliating ſpirit which prevailed upon the firſt intelligence of the ſtamp-act's being repealed, prevented its publication then; though the author was ever perfectly convinced, the colonies would not long have any reaſon to flatter themſelves, that the repeal of this act was a ſacrifice to liberty; or that it proceeded from any thing more than an apprehenſion of the ill-conſequences which our brethren of Britain muſt have felt from the œconomical reſolutions which we had formed. Upon examining the debates, previous to the repeal, if any one could have doubted the ſenſe of the legiſlature, the act for ſecuring the dependance of the colonies, would have reduced it to a ſufficient degree of certainty. Indeed, if this act had been more equivocal, the billeting act was explicit enough to have pointed out clearly to every common underſtanding, their *generous meaning*—A meaning evidenced by ſuch meaſures as could not but excite the moſt alarming apprehenſions.

In mixt forms of government, where the delicacy of the conſtitution requires the ſtricteſt attention, to the movements of each diſtinct part, jealous fears frequently intervene, upon the ſlighteſt appearance of irregularity. The hiſtory of England, alone, will furniſh us with facts ſufficient to ſupport this aſſertion; ſince every man who poſſeſſes the ſmalleſt ſhare of hiſtorical knowledge, muſt certainly have obſerved, that before any meaſure of importance could obtain the neceſſary approbation of the three eſtates of the kingdom, it firſt paſſed a ſevere and critical examination; leſt a ſuperior addreſs in either of the parties intereſted, ſhould give them ſome particular advantage—leſt a deſigning miniſter ſhould extend the prerogative of the crown, or an artful commoner increaſe the liberty of the ſubject. A few thouſands added to the military liſt, have alarmed the whole nation; and a body of troops, not equal to thoſe upon the American eſtabliſhment, have with the moſt terrible apprehenſions, been conſidered as a formidable army,—ſo averſe have the people of England ever been, to truſt their liberties, even with the beſt of men, that they have choſen to depend upon the precarious aid of ſubſidiary troops, rather than put arms into the hands of their own countrymen: while there was the leaſt probability that thoſe arms might be employed to the ſubverſion of liberty. This conduct, I only mean to remark as conſiſtant with the genius of liberty: and, though its policy, when critically examined, may not appear altogether unexceptionable, yet will the *jealous caution* which produced it, be ever conſidered as the grand bulwark of freedom. When I apply myſelf to conſider the ſituation of the coloniſts, I cannot but obſerve that they labour under difficulties peculiar to themſelves. They have not only to guard their liberties againſt the encroachments of the royal prerogative, but even to protect their property againſt the invaſions of their more powerful brethren. The people of England have only one ſingle defence to make for the preſervation of their freedom; and, if the ſyſtem of venality and corruption, which now ſo generally prevails, does not gradually lead them into a ſtate of ſlavery, no open violence can ever affect it. Far different is the ſituation of the divided Americans. Of them every diſtinct colony has hitherto been conſidered as a particular plantation of the crown, and been governed by ſuch looſe, diſcretionary powers as were better calculated to ſupport the *deſpotiſm* of a miniſter than the *liberties* of the ſettlers. They are now conſidered as dangerous rivals, and their unprotected intereſts muſt fall a ſacrifice to thoſe of their jealous brethren. An artful, deſigning miniſter would naturally endeavour to conciliate the affections of thoſe who more immediately ſurround the throne, by removing any burthens from their ſhoulders, and fixing them upon thoſe, by whoſe murmers and complaints, he could not be ſo immediately affected. To gratify the deſires of his ſelfiſh countrymen, and flatter them with the appearance of an *unnatural ſuperiority*; he would willingly ſubſcribe to any acts for the limiting our trade, and reſtraining our manufactures: But perfectly convinced that the Americans will neither be ſo ſtupid as not to perceive the iniquity of theſe meaſures, nor ſo paſſive as patiently to ſubmit to their being carried into execution, he prudently prepares to ſupport them by means as infamous and oppreſſive as thoſe which are to be ſupported. Though our European neighbours are driven from the continent; and, though our ſavage enemies have long ſince laid down the hatchet, yet have our careful guardians left with us a very conſiderable body of troops, and are daily ſending over freſh ſupplies—*to protect us from any future dangers*; when it cannot but be evident to every man of common knowledge, that, in our preſent ſituation, we are both able and willing to defend our own frontiers, without putting the government to the trouble of tranſporting troops for that purpoſe, at ſuch an immenſe expence. We have now ſixteen regiments diſtributed through the different colonies—moſt of them, inſtead of being a defence to our frontiers, are a burthen to our maritime cities; where they are, by virtue of an act of the Britiſh parliament, to be plentifully ſupplied with neceſſaries at the expence of the place where they may be quartered; and as the quartering them depends altogether upon the arbitrary will of the commanding officer, he is abſolutely veſted with a power of oppreſſing any ſingle colony, which may have been ſo unfortunate as to have incurred the reſentment of thoſe who appointed him.

When the miniſtry reſolved to burthen us with ſo many troops, it was not thought proper to make the uſual requiſitions to the different aſſemblies for the neceſſary ſupplies. The power of parliament had met with an unexpected oppoſition, in their firſt attempts to enforce the ſtamp-act. Urged by a prudent attention to their own intereſts, they had indeed determined to repeal this oppreſſive act; but leſt this extraordinary conceſſion ſhould be conſidered as an acknowledgment of right, they determined to exert their authority once more in a manner ſo explicit, as ſhould leave us no room to doubt their meaning.

One act is paſſed to declare the dependance of the colonies upon the *imperial crown* and *parliament* of *Great-Britain*; and that dependance is immediately proved by a law for billeting ſoldiers in America, and for obliging thoſe places, in which the commanding officer may think proper to quarter them, to grant certain very ample ſupplies of neceſſaries. Upon application to the government of New-York, the general aſſembly of that province ſhewed their readineſs to comply with every thing that might be required for the accommodation of thoſe troops which had contributed to the valuable acquiſitions in America. They framed a law for the purpoſe, and granted a ſufficiency of ſuch articles as they conceived moſt uſeful and neceſſary for the ſoldiers: They did not indeed comply with every particular contained in the act of parliament—perhaps it might not be in their power. If any thing was to be given by the coloniſts for the accommodation of the ſoldiery, ſurely they were the beſt judges of their own abilities, as well as of thoſe articles which they could moſt conveniently procure. If the parliament had thought proper to have ordered porter inſtead of ſmall beer and gin inſtead of rum, they would ſcarcely have procured a ſufficient quantity, had they even ſought it with fixt bayonets. Although the inhabitants could not but be alarmed at a requiſition ſupported by the whole legiſlative authority, yet did they prudently decline taking notice of ſuch an *extraordinary procedure*, and very modeſtly reſolved to comply with the *deſign* of the act without any immediate referrence to the *act itſelf*. Some trifling alterations were indeed made in the ſtipulated allowances; but ſo inconſiderable were they that I believe the ſoldiery complained but little of the alteration; and I cannot think that the greateſt enemy to America ever imagined that the freemen of New-York, when they uſed a diſcretionary power in granting a ſhare of their own private property, for the uſe of the army, and were hardy enough to deviate, in ſome minute particulars, from the directions of the Britiſh parliament, would ever have excited ſo violent—ſo unjuſtifiable a reſentment. A reſentment expreſſed by a proceeding the moſt unreaſonable and unconſtitutional—ſuch a proceeding as muſt prove, beyond all poſſibility of contradiction, that whatever conceſſions we may receive from a prudent attachment to their own intereſt, we can expect nothing from a generous attention to the ſpirit of their own happy conſtitution, or from an honeſt reluctance to invade the natural rights of their fellow-ſubjects.

——*Sed comprime motus*
Nec tibi quid liceat, *ſed quid feciſſe* decebit
Occurrat, mentemque domet reſpectus honeſte.

CLAUD.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TO BE LET,

On reaſonable terms, and long leaſes will be given to thoſe who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well ſituated lots, not already tenanted, (ſeveral of them being on the next ſtreet to the harbour) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in Weſt-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

THREE hundred and forty feet on the eaſt ſide of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole ſpace between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of thoſe ſtreets; eighty feet on the north ſide of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and ſeventy feet on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Granby Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnſon Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet fronting the ſquare lay'd out for a publick market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the eaſt ſwamp and freſh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the ſouth ſide of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three ſtreets running through this ſpace, and adjoining a freſh water rivelet on the eaſt ſide; one hundred and five feet front on the north ſide of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the ſouth ſide of Prince's Street, with a freſh water rivelet running through theſe lots alſo; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the ſouth ſide of Grafton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north ſide of Conway Street.

ALSO, the eaſt and weſt ſwamp, adjoining and encompaſing about two thirds of the city of Penſacola, on the land ſide; each of them has a freſh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the eaſt and weſt brooks, they bound on the eaſt and weſt harbours, and are eſteemed the beſt adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are ſo level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, bruſh and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the ſoil is black mould, and eaſily cultivated and in ſuch eſteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from theſe ſwamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.——Arbours of vines would form a profitable ſhade from the ſummers over the garden plats;—grapes—oranges—lemons—limes—pomegranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—piſtachios—peaches—nectarines—plumbs—apples——lettuces, radiſhes, melons, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, potatoes of the Iriſh and Carolina kinds, and almoſt all other fruits and vegetables produced any where on the continent of America, or Weſt-Indies, thrive extremely well at Penſacola, where they have the advantage of a good ſoil.

Likewiſe a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay ſide, fit for gardens.

There is alſo a very fine ſtream fit to erect ſaw-mills on, with three thouſand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the eaſt bay, (by which conveyance plenty of thoſe timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Penſacola.——It can be aſſerted that there are few places in the world, where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Penſacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegetables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ſhips arrive with them—9d. per pound, after thoſe from the ſhipping are ſold, bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the buſhel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabbage ſells for half a dollar; radiſhes a bitt a bunch, and all other vegetables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks ſell from 8 to 12 bitts a piece;—notwithſtanding beef and plenty of veniſon is ſold from 4d. half penny to a bitt per pound; plenty of good oyſters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fiſh, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place induſtrious, ſober, and frugal people cannot fail of ſoon growing rich.——As there are no lands in or near Penſacola, but ſuch as are private property.——Thoſe who intend to go from theſe parts to ſettle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they ſet out for any of the above premiſes, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and thoſe who are on the ſpot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Raincock, Eſqrs. at Penſacola, who are empowered to rent them. 96—

TO BE SOLD, by THOMAS DURHAM,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms:

CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.

N.B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a conſiderable Quantity of ſaid Wine. 30--etf

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